

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,292

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1970

Established 1887

## Trudeau Seeks Mechanism to Free Hostages

MONTREAL, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau told Parliament today that only a "mechanism" could arrange the release of British diplomat James Cross and the two men kidnapped from the Montreal airport.

Mr. Trudeau did not specify what he meant by a "mechanism" or whether the government had given in to the demands of the Liberation Front, which kidnapped the two men. The FLQ is demanding the release of 23 "political" prisoners and their safe passage to Algeria. The government has publicly rejected this demand.

## FBI Fears Kidnappings By Radicals

Sees U.S., Foreign Officials as Targets

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Oct. 13 (UPI)—A high FBI official said today that young radicals may try to kidnap U.S. officials while they are campaigning this fall, or heads of state attending the anniversary of the United Nations in New York this month.

William C. Sullivan, top assistant to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, noted that participation in election campaigns this fall "increases the vulnerability to be seized as hostages by extremist groups."

The references to possible kidnappings were included in Mr. Sullivan's advance text of his speech, but were omitted in delivery. No reason for the omissions was given.

However, it was learned that information about proposed kidnappings came to the FBI through its intelligence sources in the Weatherman faction of Students for a Democratic Society and other "anarchistic groups" referred to by Mr. Sullivan.

Since the general information on kidnapping plots reached the FBI, further intelligence indicates no specific candidate has been singled out as a victim.

The FBI will not provide protection for candidates because by law that is not part of its function. A kidnapping threat involving a specific candidate would be passed by the FBI to an appropriate police agency.

Mr. Sullivan spoke to newspaper editors from all parts of the nation attending the 1970 United Nations International Editors and Publishers Conference.

He said the Weatherman faction urged strategy after more than 70 members and followers were arrested in Chicago in October.

At that time, several hundred young people went on a "hug" in an attempt to create disorder and draw police into a battle with them. The action (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## NASA Team to Go to Russia To Discuss Flight Linkups

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (NYT)—The space agency announced today that a team of engineers would go to Moscow Oct. 26 to discuss with Soviet counterparts ways of making manned spacecraft fly in the same orbit as the two nations' compatible for possible joint flight operations.

The two-day conference, on Oct. 26 and 27, is expected to begin the most detailed technical exchange between official Soviet and American space experts since the space age began in the cold-war atmosphere of 1957.

If the talks go smoothly, American space officials believe they could represent a major turning point in space exploration from an era of Soviet-American competition to one of increasing cooperation.

A spokesman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said in Washington that several meetings—both in Moscow and the United States—would probably be necessary before any firm agreement on standardized spacecraft docking apparatus could be reached.

It was announced, NASA commented: "If such arrangements can be realized, it would be possible for American and Soviet manned spacecraft to rendezvous and dock with each other. This would open the way for a wide range of cooperative activities in space."

Such activities could include the possibility of joint scientific experimentation and space rescue capabilities. Some American space officials suggest that it may be possible to have a Soviet manned spaceship link up with an American vehicle in earth orbit as early as 1973.

That is when the American Skylab, an experimental space station, is scheduled for flight. The U.S. representatives to the talks are:

Dr. Robert R. Gilruth, director of the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston; Arnold W. Frutkin, assistant administrator of NASA for international affairs; George W. Hardy, chief of the program engineering and integration office at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala.; Caldwell C. Johnson, chief of the spacecraft design office at the Manned Spacecraft Center; and Guyton S. Lumley, chief of the flight director's office at the Manned Spacecraft Center and one of the veteran Apollo flight directors.

The Soviet Union has not yet announced who its representatives will be.



EXTRA CARE—An armed Canadian soldier rides with opposition leader Robert Stanfield (left) as security is tightened up with the aid of the armed forces in the wake of two political kidnappings in Canada.

## King, Arafat Sign Pact to Assure Peace

AMMAN, Oct. 13 (UPI)—King Hussein and guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat signed an agreement tonight aimed at bringing permanent civil peace to Jordan.

The agreement, signed at 8:10 p.m. at the Jordanian Embassy, is an extension of the Cairo accord of Sept. 27 which ended the ten-day civil war in Jordan.

The new agreement spelled out the specifics of the settlement between the government and guerrillas, Arab peace officials said.

Amman radio said the provisions of the agreement would be announced later.

Earlier reports said King Hussein had bowed to demands by the guerrillas that they retain control of their own urban commandos and newspapers.

Arab Truce Team An inter-Arab truce team, led by Mr. Lagham, has been meeting here for more than two weeks with representatives of the government and the Palestinians.

King Hussein earlier had demanded government control over the militia, who are part-time guerrillas living in the towns and cities and providing an urban arm of the main guerrilla force, which lives and works in camps.

The king also insisted that Falah, the Palestinian newspaper, be subject to Jordanian censorship.

The sources said the king withdrew both demands in a message to Mr. Lagham, but remained firm on his insistence that the guerrilla camps be located hard by the Israeli frontier on Jordan's eastern border.

The guerrillas had demanded that their military and training camps be located within a belt that surrounds Jordan's main population centers.

The government's aim throughout the talks has been to get the guerrillas and their weapons away from the cities, which are vulnerable to guerrilla warfare, and to render the militia as harmless as possible.

Palestinian officials have said, however, that their guerrillas must have freedom of movement throughout Jordan, including the cities, if they are to be effective in strikes against Israel.

## Russia Denounces Nixon in Denial Of Creating a Sub Base in Cuba

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today denounced the Nixon administration for "deliberately or irresponsibly" accusing the Russians of building a submarine base in Cuba.

The Soviet government bluntly denied the U.S. charges and suggested Washington may be interested in creating a "war psychosis" and complicating the situation in the Caribbean.

"The Soviet Union has not built and is not building a military base in Cuba and is not doing anything that would contradict the understanding reached between the governments of the U.S.S.R. and the United States in 1962," a government statement said.

"It is clear to everyone that such kind of insinuation plays into the hands only of those who are interested in fanning the war psychosis and complicating the situation in that region of the world."

In Washington, the Defense Department said today that a Russian submarine tender reported in Cuba since Sept. 25 has left the harbor and was proceeding eastward. Under questioning, the Pentagon's assistant secretary for public affairs, Daniel Z. Henkin, said the departure of the tender made it "less likely" that the port would be a base for Soviet submarines.

Mr. Henkin said that the Defense Department had said from the start that it was "not sure" that a submarine base was being constructed and that he was not "backing away" from any previous statements.

The Soviet government said in the statement distributed by the news agency Tass, it has "always adhered" to the understanding reached between President John F. Kennedy and then Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev ending the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

The Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement stipulated that the Russians would withdraw their missiles from Cuba and refrain from introducing other offensive weapons on the island.

The Russians said they would adhere to the 1962 accord "in the future, too, proceeding from the assumption that the American side will also strictly fulfill this understanding."

Russia noted that U.S. officials have "called in question" Moscow's observance of the 1962 understanding, adding: "Those who deliberately or irresponsibly are taking up or spreading such falsifications play into the hands of the enemies of peace."

## More Soviet Troops Held Facing China Than Europe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union now has more troops facing China than it has facing Europe, key Nixon administration officials reported today.

The Soviet troops also are much further forward in relation to the Chinese border than they are in Europe, the officials said in a background briefing for newspaper publishers and editors.

The officials, who cannot be identified, said the troops are part of a Soviet military build-up which has been under way on the borders with China since 1965.

They described the Sino-Soviet confrontation as the most intractable conflict in the world today, and said they thought it extremely unlikely it could ever finally be resolved.

The officials said they could not predict whether the conflict would lead to war.

The United States, however, hoped it would not, because such an upheaval would benefit no country and would set off convulsions in Europe and Asia.

Washington, they added, has no overriding conflicts with Peking and was prepared to apply to China the same maxims it applied to Russia.

These were to judge it by its conduct and not on the basis of abstract preoccupations, the officials said.

## Jarring Going to N.Y. for New Mideast Talks

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (AP)—Gunnar Jarring, Swedish ambassador in Moscow and special UN representative to the Middle East, said today he will return to New York tomorrow to pick up the Middle East negotiations.

Sources here said he would attempt to meet again with the foreign ministers of the Big Four powers at UN headquarters. Mr. Jarring said his trip to the United States was not due to any special initiative on the Middle East problem.

A communiqué issued after the two-hour session said the envoys "stated the need, because of the present situation, to continue and accelerate their consultations to promote a peace settlement in the Middle East" on the basis of the Security Council resolution of Nov. 22, 1947, which, the communiqué said, "should be carried out in all its parts."

The resolution calls, among other things, for withdrawal of Israeli forces from territory occupied in the six-day war, an end to Arab belligerence and the establishment of secure and recognized boundaries in the area.

The next meeting of the Big Four will be held Oct. 28 under the chairmanship of the Soviet Union.

Last week, the United States announced it was pulling out of the lower-echelon Big Four talks, which have paralleled the efforts of the ambassadors at deputy ambassador level. The move was made in light of the stationing by Egypt of missiles within the agreed truce zone along the Suez Canal.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Canada Enters Full Relations With Red China

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, Oct. 13 (NYT)—Canada and Communist China, after 20 months of negotiation, established diplomatic relations today. At the same time, Canada broke off relations with the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan.

"The Canadian government recognizes the government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China," said a joint communiqué released here and in Peking.

The communiqué, which was read by Mitchell Sharp, external affairs minister, to the House of Commons, said Canada had "noted" the Peking government's claim to Taiwan as an "integral part" of the territory of the People's Republic, but had not accepted it.

"Our position," declared Mr. Sharp, "is that the Canadian government does not consider it appropriate either to endorse or to challenge the Chinese government's position on the status of Taiwan."

Taiwan Key Issue The issue of Taiwan had been the key to the delay in the agreement on mutual recognition. The Chinese negotiators at the ambassadorial meetings in Stockholm had long insisted that Canada, in recognizing the Communist regime as the "sole legal government" of China, include the island territory of Taiwan.

The ultimate approval of the Canadian position produced a recognition agreement similar to that made by France and Communist China several years ago. The Communist diplomats reportedly tried to improve on that this time. However, Canada yielded reluctantly on Peking's insistence that Canada break off relations with the Nationalist government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Answering a question in Commons, Mr. Sharp said Canada and Taiwanese leaders had previously agreed that "it is not possible to recognize simultaneously more than one government as the government of China." Nationalist China has always refused to concede that it only represents Taiwan.

Envoys Quits Ottawa Yu-chi Hsueh, the Nationalist Chinese ambassador in Ottawa for the last three and one-half years, left immediately for New York, where he has also represented his government at the United Nations. In a farewell statement, he said he deplored Canada's yielding to "the demands of the Communist regime."

Mr. Hsueh declared his Ottawa embassy closed immediately, and announced the National Chinese Consulate-General in Vancouver, where a large Chinese population resides, would be shut down.

On the basis of past official statements, it is now expected that Canada will vote for Communist China's seating in the UN when the issue comes up in the General Assembly in a few weeks. China has always been represented by Taiwan, and Canada for many years voted against any change.

However, in the last two years, Canada has abstained from voting on this question. Recently, Mr. Sharp stated that if Canada extended recognition to Communist China, its vote in the UN would be "consistent." This had been (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.S. Not Surprised WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—State Department officials said today that they were not surprised by Canada's establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Women's Rights Amendment Virtually Killed by Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP)—The Senate virtually killed the women's equal rights amendment to the Constitution today by adopting two floor amendments that sponsors said tied it into a fatal parliamentary knot.

By a 36-to-33 vote, the Senate approved an amendment offered by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., to guarantee that nothing in the women's rights measure would require drafting women into the armed forces if Congress chose not to draft them.

Then, by a 50-to-20 roll call, it adopted a proposal by Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., R., Tenn., to tack on an additional constitutional amendment permitting revocation of "non-demonstrational" prayers in public schools and all other public buildings. Sen. Baker said "millions of Americans still disagree" with a 1961 Supreme Court ruling against voluntary public school prayers.

The bill's floor managers, Sen. Birch Bayh, D., Ind., and Sen. Marlow W. Cook, R., Ky., warned that any change whatever in the House-passed language of the women's rights measure—which simply forbids the state and federal governments to deny rights to anyone on account of sex—would force it to a House-Senate conference.

They said this would allow House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., to kill it. enactment this year.

After the Ervin vote, which was the crucial test in the Senate, Sen. Cook said its approval assured that the women's measure would go to conference, which is "tantamount to the elimination of the equal rights amendment."

Addition of the public school prayer amendment, which Rep. Celler has criticized as breaching constitutional prohibitions against government sponsorship of religious practices, would only deepen his opposition, sources said.

For 47 years, Sen. Bayh told the Senate, the amendment is introduced with wide sponsorship (82 senators sponsored it this year), then House-passed language of the measure is nullified or tied up in an unworkable parliamentary tangle by simply forbidding the state and federal governments to deny rights to anyone on account of sex—would force it to a House-Senate conference.

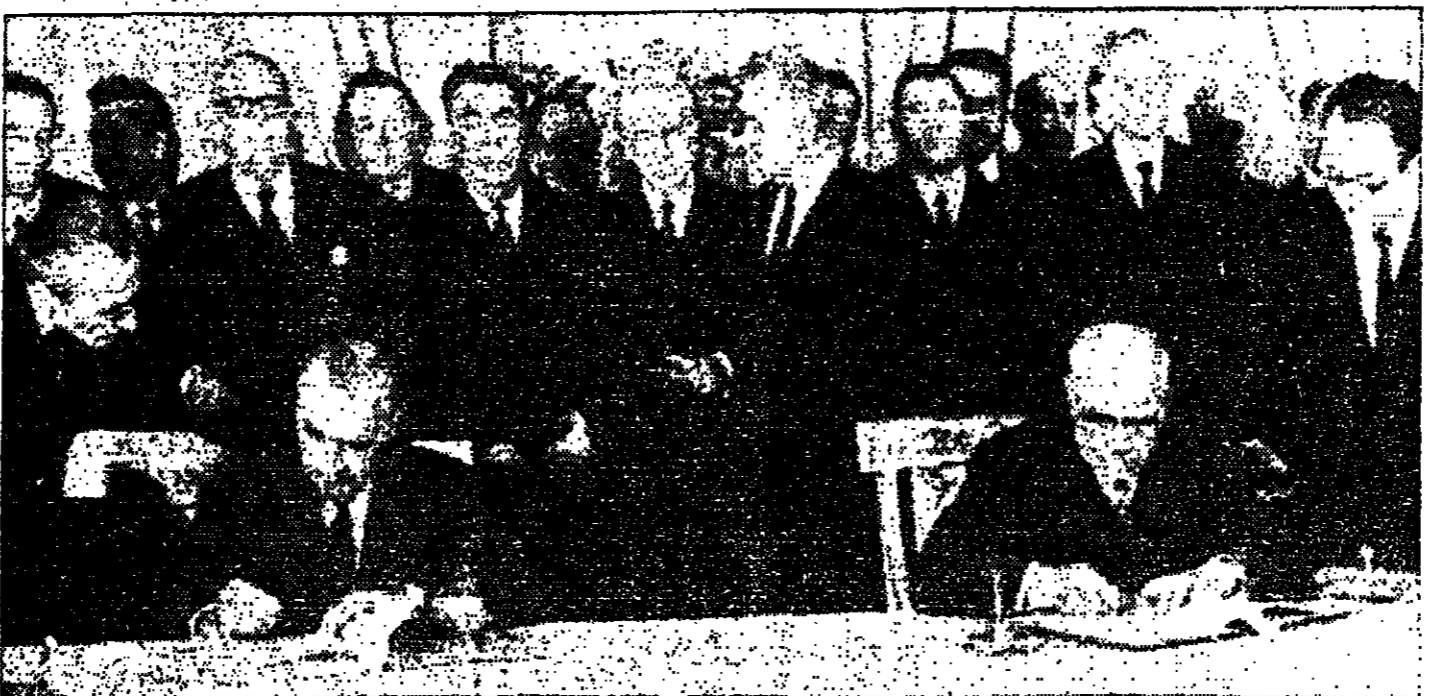
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## Baltimore Wins, Needs One More To Take Series

The Baltimore Orioles need one more victory to win the 1970 World Series, as they defeated the Cincinnati Reds 3-2 yesterday to take a 3-0 lead in the best-of-seven series.

The Orioles' Dave McNally became the first pitcher in Series history to hit a grand slam home run when he connected in the sixth.

The fourth—and possibly last—Series game will be played today in Baltimore. Details on Page 15.



KREMLIN PROTOCOL—French President Georges Pompidou (left) and Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev signing the protocol yesterday. Behind Mr. Pompidou is Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev. Story on Page 2.

## Sheraton in Israel



At the Sheraton-Tel Aviv you'll be on the beach overlooking the blue Mediterranean. But you'll only be minutes away from the downtown business district. And right in the hotel there's a great health club and gymnasium. As well as an art gallery.

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## New Fighting In Lebanese Border Area

Arabs Report Raids And Israeli Shelling

BEIRUT, Oct. 13 (AP)—Arab guerrillas have resumed operations against Israel from across the Lebanese frontier, and the Israelis have hit back with a bombardment of two border villages, it was reported here today.

Two guerrilla groups, the Syrian-backed Salqa and the Marxist Popular Democratic Front, claimed to have carried out raids into upper Galilee over the weekend.

Salqa reported its fighters inflicted "heavy losses" on the Israelis in an attack between the villages of Manarah and Malkiya while the PDF claimed it planted mines near the settlements of Fatouh and Nabi Yousif.

Israel retaliated yesterday with an artillery barrage against the Lebanese villages of Kfar Chouba and Rachana al-Foukhar, on the lower slopes of Mount Hermon, a Beirut newspaper reported.

Planes Fly Over  
Six Israeli reconnaissance planes flew over the area, and the shelling followed an hour later, the paper said.

Renewed activity on Israel's northern border is believed to result from the return to southern Lebanon of many Palestinian guerrillas who moved over to Jordan during the civil war there.

The guerrillas normally operate from bases in the Arkoub region of southern Lebanon, which has become a guerrilla enclave virtually abandoned by Lebanese authorities.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli command reported its troops killed an Arab guerrilla in a clash last night on the Lebanese border.

A Mile From Border  
The infiltrator was killed near the Biranit settlement, less than a mile from the frontier, a spokesman said.

Sabotage material was found beside the body, he added. There were no Israeli casualties, he said.

Four Arab irregulars have been killed in fire-fights with Israeli forces in the Biranit area since Oct. 10, the Israelis said.

Early today twelve Arab workers were wounded when their truck went over a mine near Gaza, Israeli sources said.

The men were on their way to work at a citrus factory north of the occupied Gaza Strip when the explosion occurred.

**Cosmos-371 Launched**

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Soviet Union announced today it has launched Cosmos-371, the sixth unmanned satellite to be put into orbit in the past two weeks. The craft's purpose was kept secret.

A brief announcement said the satellite "is functioning smoothly."

## But Sees Peace in Another Decade Ben-Gurion Growing Uneasy On Who Will Follow Nasser

By Peter Grose

SDE BOKER, Israel, Oct. 13 (NYT).—To David Ben-Gurion, premier of Israel for 13 years, Gamal Abdel Nasser was first and foremost the man who thwarted his ambitions to establish peace and security for the Jewish state. Now, in common with many influential Israelis, Mr. Ben-Gurion is uneasy that Mr. Nasser is gone.

"I was comfortable a few weeks ago," he said, "because I thought it was quite possible that Nasser had at last changed his mind." In effect, turned away from that determination to destroy the state of Israel which seemed to form the keystone of the Egyptian leader's pan-Arab policy for more than a decade.

In the course of a long and rambling interview last Thursday, Mr. Ben-Gurion reminisced about his dead adversary, whom he never met but who, from the far side of a tense cease-fire line, dominated the thinking of the Israeli leader for the climactic years of his tenure in office.

"He had the idea that if he could destroy Israel he would be the head of the Arab world. His aim was to be head of the Arabs—well, he couldn't achieve it," Mr. Ben-Gurion said.

"Give Back Territories"  
"I have certain reasons to think that he changed his mind in the last months. Maybe this will be true of those who come after him—I don't know—but if there is a change, we must take every chance to bring peace."

"And I mean give back the territories—we have a right to keep them, but we don't need them. There's room for all the Jews in the world in that small part which we had before the six-day war."

Approaching his 84th birthday anniversary, on Oct. 16, Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed optimism for peace in another decade, and for the future of the state which he proclaimed 23 years ago and led through two of its three wars.

He interrupted the writing of his memoirs the other day to talk with a visitor about Mr. Nasser and Israel, about God and what it means to be a Jew, and about his longtime hobby, philology and comparative linguistics.

He remains the prickly individualist he was in politics. He said without apology that he does not keep a kosher diet, nor does he go to the synagogue "except when I was abroad." But he insists he is not an atheist.

"The essence of being a Jew, in my opinion, is the ideas of the prophets—not the Torah, but the prophets," he said. "They had two ideas: you must love one single God, and you must lead a moral life. That is all that matters."



David Ben-Gurion

"If I had been in the government right after the six-day war," he said, "I would have tried for peace first thing with Egypt—we don't need the territories we conquered and, except for Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, we should give them all back. If I had to choose between territories and peace, I would choose peace and take every chance to get it."

That was as close as he would come to criticism of the policies of his former associates now in power.

"For many reasons I think that in the next 10, 12 years, there will be peace between the Jews and the Arabs," he said. "I know the situation in Egypt—I was visiting Egypt before the state was established. I had many friends among the leaders."

"Nasser couldn't have known what is going on in Egypt. It's impossible that a man who thinks about his people, their welfare, should not see that this is his real problem."

He predicted that Egypt's educated young people, together with the Moslem Brotherhood, together with the army officers who were against Nasser's policy—and he suppressed some of the best officers—these will bring about new relations between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Ben-Gurion spoke with sadness about Jordan's King Hussein. Hussein is a great admirer of his grandfather, the only Arab leader who declared openly that he wanted to have peace with Israel. Hussein would like to do as his grandfather did, but he hasn't got the same courage.

About Yasser Arafat, commander of the Palestinian guerrilla forces, Mr. Ben-Gurion only shrugged and said, "I'm not concerned with a man like him—he would be destroyed by us, I have not the slightest doubt."

## Jarring to Go To New York For New Talks

Big-Four Ambassadors Meet Again at UN

(Continued from Page 1)  
under the current 90-day standstill arrangement.

A British spokesman said the question of the deputies' meetings was raised today but no date was fixed for the deputies to meet again. He repeated the British position that the machinery of consultation in the Middle East should remain functioning, a position that is understood to include meetings of the deputies.

**Eban-Riad Talks?**  
Meanwhile, in Washington, Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban held open the possibility he might meet Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad at the United Nations.

Following a 65-minute conference with Secretary of State William F. Rogers, Mr. Eban said of such a meeting, "It is absurd to use the UN simply as a platform for polemics. It was meant to be a center for negotiations."

Mr. Riad left Cairo for New York earlier today.

Regarding his informal talks with Mr. Rogers today and last night, Mr. Eban said they discussed the "new alignment" in the Middle East in the wake of the Jordanian civil war and the death of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

## Canada Ties To Red China

(Continued from Page 1)

taken to mean Canada would vote affirmatively for the first time.

Both Canadian and American diplomats here said today that they doubted whether Ottawa's switch would materially damage U.S.-Canadian relations, although Washington has always opposed the move.

In the past, U.S. officials have expressed a fear that Chinese Communist diplomats would come to Canada with eyes and ears trained mainly on the United States. But Canadian diplomats have argued that the Canadian Embassy in Peking would serve as a listening post, too, and serve as a much needed line of communication in the capital of a country of 800 million people.

In recent years, the principal Canada-China communication have been through an exchange of newsmen.

Mr. Sharp said today that the establishment of diplomatic recognition was only a "first step" in the development of relations. "We have already indicated to the Chinese in our Stockholm discussions," he said, "our interest in setting up cultural and educational exchanges, in expanding trade between our two countries, in reaching an understanding on consular matters, and in settling a small number of problems left over from an earlier period."

Among these problems would be the right of diplomats in the respective countries to travel freely, the size of embassies, the number and locations of consular offices, and the freedom of citizens of each country to travel or emigrate to the other country.

**No Embassy on Taiwan**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP).—Canada has never had an embassy on Taiwan or any other official representation there. Canadian interests are served by a British office which has been maintained despite London's recognition of Peking 20 years ago.

Italy has opened talks with China and an agreement based on the Canadian precedent now is expected. New regimes in Chile, Bolivia and Peru are likely candidates to back Chinese entry into the UN but Cambodia, long a Peking supporter, now is anti-Peking.

The issue will come up this year sometime in November, but American officials believe they can hold the line once more. They are far less sanguine about 1971, however.

Canada is the 46th nation to recognize Peking; 67 nations recognize Taipei. Sixteen others recognize neither, according to an Associated Press list.

Last fall the Albanian motion to throw Taipei out and give its seat to Peking lost 49 to 56 with 21 abstentions. That vote should be close to even this year. But the United States relies on what is called the "important-question" motion under which a majority in the General Assembly determines that the issue is so important that it takes a two-thirds vote to switch delegations.

There is the additional unresolved issue of whether Taipei, now holding one of the permanent member seats in the Security Council, could defeat an assembly resolution by a veto.

**More Pleas Than United Nations, N.Y., Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Secretary-General U Thant, a strong advocate of the admission of Red China to the UN, today welcomed Canada's decision to establish diplomatic relations with Peking.**

A UN spokesman said: "The secretary-general is gratified when relations between two states improve. This is in line with the letter and spirit of the UN Charter."



SUSPECT—Jacques Lanctot, Montreal police believe he is involved in the kidnapping of British official James Cross.

## Trudeau Bids To Free Two

(Continued from Page 1)

deau's statement in Parliament to mean that the government "has implicitly accepted the principle of releasing the political prisoners."

The party's legislative leader, Camille Laurin, said that the government must now move fast to save the two men.

Meanwhile, Defense Minister Donald MacDonald told Parliament today that armed troops had been posted "by error" in the Parliament buildings and that he had ordered them to be withdrawn.

Mr. MacDonald made the statement in the House of Commons after Gordon Allard, an opposition member of Parliament, said that the presence of armed troops on Parliament Hill "revolts me."

Troops were moved into Ottawa yesterday to help guard cabinet ministers and other officials because of the possibility of further kidnappings.

Soldiers armed with submachine guns stood guard outside the cabinet room in the central block of the Parliament buildings only minutes before the Commons met today.

Mr. MacDonald said he regretted the error. He had issued instructions that the troops be withdrawn.

## Taiwan Cuts Canada Link

(Continued from Page 1)

munist China. But they were concerned about how this would affect the government of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

The officials said that Taiwan was a "faithful member of the international community" and they indicated some concern over the effect of the Canadian decision in the UN when the question of admitting Communist China arises again later this year.

State Department officials said that, while they expected that Canada would now vote in the UN for admitting Communist China, their best calculations were that this annual resolution would not obtain the two-thirds majority which it requires as "an important question."

Officials stressed that they did not yet know all of the details of the arrangements negotiated between Canada and Red China.

**Italy Continues Talks**  
ROME, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Aldo Moro told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee today that talks aimed at establishing diplomatic relations between Italy and Communist China were continuing.

The minister said that, in a recent exchange of views, Italy had presented proposals "that seem adequate and balanced." Mr. Moro declared that the contacts between Rome and Peking were going on "through the usual channels."

**Belgian Talks Reported**  
BRUSSELS, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Belgium is having exploratory contacts with China on the possible exchange of diplomatic representatives, informed sources said here tonight.

This is in line with Belgium's policy of supporting Peking's membership in the UN, the sources said.

**More Pleas Than United Nations, N.Y., Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Secretary-General U Thant, a strong advocate of the admission of Red China to the UN, today welcomed Canada's decision to establish diplomatic relations with Peking.**

A UN spokesman said: "The secretary-general is gratified when relations between two states improve. This is in line with the letter and spirit of the UN Charter."

## French Prime Minister Ends Visit to Moscow, Podgorn Sign Consultation Pact

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (NYT).—President Georges Pompidou and President Nikolai V. Podgorniy today signed a protocol obliging France and the Soviet Union to "extend and deepen" their political contacts and to hold consultations during periods of international tension.

The protocol, signed in a televised ceremony in the Kremlin at the end of Mr. Pompidou's eight-day visit to the Soviet Union, was regarded here as indicative of the ever-growing cordial relations between the two countries and of their desire to build upon ties established in 1966 during former President Charles de Gaulle's visit.

Gen. de Gaulle agreed to increase economic, technological and cultural relations with Moscow, and the latest protocol says the two sides desire to give "a new impulse to their political cooperation."

**Commitments to Allies**  
In the final round of speeches and press conferences prior to Mr. Pompidou's early evening departure, both sides stressed that the new accord did not abrogate either government's commitments to its own allies. France is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, although its military is no longer part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization command. The Soviet Union is the main military and political bulwark of the Warsaw Pact.

Despite the cold, rainy weather, thousands of Russians were bused to points along the route Mr. Pompidou's automobile cortege took to Vnukovo Airport. Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, who broke with protocol to welcome Mr. Pompidou on Oct. 6, was again there to see him off, together with Mr. Podgorniy and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin.

Mr. Pompidou arrived at Paris's Le Bourget Airport tonight 20 minutes late after his plane was diverted from only Airport because of fog. United Press International reported.

Mr. Pompidou indicated in a farewell press conference at the French Embassy that Mr. Brezhnev was the chief spokesman for the Soviet side in their many hours of talks. At the protocol signing today, Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kosygin and some other Politburo members stood behind Mr. Podgorniy as he signed for the Soviet side.

**Range of Agreement**  
In addition to the rather short protocol, the two sides also made public a lengthy "declaration" which affirmed their agreement on a range of issues and avoided mention of their differences.

The protocol, the first such document signed by the Soviet Union with a member of NATO, said that the foreign ministers of the two countries would meet at least twice a year. It said that during periods of international tension, the two governments "shall immediately contact each other with the object of concerting their positions."

The document pledged France and the Soviet Union to extend and deepen political consultations on major international problems of mutual interest, but it said that it did not affect commitments already made with other countries.

Western diplomats, at a Kremlin reception in midafternoon for Mr. Pompidou, said they regarded the protocol as advantageous to both sides.

They noted that Mr. Pompidou has complained in the past of being overlooked by both the United States and the Soviet Union in times of international stress, such as the Middle East crisis. The protocol now obliges Moscow to at least listen to France's views; and it allows Mr. Pompidou to claim

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## Prince in London

LONDON, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Prince Souvanna Phouma, neutralist prime minister of Laos, arrived here by air today for talks with British ministers on Indochina developments.

U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT

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## Senate Rejects Panel's Bid To Eit

### Repeal Pornography Laws

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The Senate today rejected the findings of a commission on obscenity, charging that the commission had failed to carry out its mandate.

The Senate vote, 50 to 47, was a narrow margin. Sen. John I. McClellan, D., of Connecticut, was the chief sponsor of the bill to carry out the commission's findings.

The commission's findings were that the current laws on obscenity are "unworkable" and that the commission had failed to carry out its mandate.

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## Pivotal Test Scheduled on Pornography

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The federal statutes on pornography that the Supreme Court agreed yesterday to review make it illegal to import obscene matter or to send it through the mails.

Lower court judges have declared both laws unconstitutional. They and a few other federal judges have interpreted a 1968 Supreme Court decision to mean that adults have a constitutional right to obtain access to erotic material.

At issue is the proper meaning to be given to the 1968 ruling, Stanley vs. the State of Georgia, which said that individuals have a constitutional right to view pornographic materials in the privacy of their homes and that they cannot be prosecuted for possessing them.

In one of the appeals granted yesterday, a three-judge U.S. District Court in Los Angeles declared unconstitutional the federal law prohibiting importation from abroad of obscene books, advertisements, photographs and drawings.

In the second case, another federal court in Los Angeles ruled that a commercial dealer in erotica had a right to use the mails to deliver obscene material ordered by adults.

Arguments in the appeals will be heard later in the term, when the court will consider a similar ruling by a federal court in Boston. It held that the Swedish erotic film "I Am Curious (Yellow)" could not be banned in Boston because it gave adults with the price of admission the same right to view erotica in private that the defendant in Stanley vs. Georgia gains through his ownership of a projector and "stag" films.

## Goldberg Fires Two for Heckling Gov. Rockefeller

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Arthur J. Goldberg apologized to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller yesterday after two of Mr. Goldberg's aides had heckled the governor. The Goldberg aides were discharged for their actions.

The Democratic-Liberal gubernatorial candidate apologized to Mr. Rockefeller when they met in a Columbus Day parade reviewing stand three hours after the incident, which took place during a street appearance by the governor in downtown Manhattan.

With microphones thrust between them and newsmen listening, Mr. Goldberg told the governor that the aides had been "disgraceful and inexcusable." He said he had "moved" two members of his staff.

The aides were Arnold Segarra, Goldberg's Spanish-speaking publicity adviser, and Peter Kenney, a former Robert F. Kennedy campaign aide, a lawyer and negotiating official in the Goldberg campaign organization. Both considered middle-echelon tiers.

Banker to U.S. for Talks  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Ambassador Elsworth Bunker is slated to return from Saigon to Washington at the end of this week for consultations, a State department spokesman said today.

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SOLID SUPPORT—President Nixon gets a hand from construction workers in Hartford, Conn., during a trip to bolster the campaign of Republican party candidates.

## Agnew Sees U.S. Protests As 'Progress'

By William Chapman

AMARILLO, Texas, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The demands of blacks and the complaints of the young should be viewed as signs of social progress, Vice-President Spiro Agnew said last night.

Both, he said, have arisen because economic gains have given both minority groups and the young a chance to demand better ways of life.

"When the percentage of people who are poor is cut almost in half in less than a generation, there is bound to be unrest, but it is the kind of unrest that is a sign of progress," Mr. Agnew said.

"And similarly, when young people denounce what they believe to be our obsession with the material things in life, that's also a sign of progress."

A hungry man, he added, is "rarely an idealist."

His remarks to a Republican fund-raising dinner here contrasted in tone with his frequent tough criticism of student and minority-group protest.

Blame for Parents  
He blamed parents, however, for failing to teach their children to respect the system which produced the changes in American society.

Mr. Agnew spoke here and in Lubbock on behalf of Rep. George Bush, who is locked in a key Senate race with a conservative Democrat, Lloyd Benson.

Local observers regard the contest now as a dead heat, in which both candidates are having trouble arousing their supporters from a pervasive apathy. Only about 1,500 people greeted Mr. Agnew at Lubbock, and about 400 here at the airport, but last night's fund-raiser was expected to provide more than \$100,000 for Rep. Bush's campaign.

The Vice-President also responded yesterday, in news interviews, to Christine Jorgensen, who has objected to his use of her name in an attack on Sen. Charles E. Goodell, D., N.Y.

Last week Mr. Agnew called Sen. Goodell "the Christine Jorgensen of the Republican party," a reference to Sen. Goodell's shift from conservative to liberal views over certain political issues during the past few years.

Miss Jorgensen, who underwent a celebrated change-of-sex operation years ago, demanded an apology and objected to having her name used to designate a man who Agnew insists is a "radical liberal."

Yesterday Mr. Agnew asserted that Miss Jorgensen's name is "in the public domain," and he accused her of seeking publicity at his expense.

"This is one of the most widely publicized lives in our history," he said. "And publicized in a calculated way. Publicized by design, not by accident."

"Therefore, I think that that publicity, even publicity to the extent of promoting a motion picture on this life, puts the life in a public domain. I don't feel that because it is in the public domain it is any more than a calculated additional attempt at publicity that the subject has come up."

He said, when asked on another occasion, that Miss Jorgensen "has to expect to be speculated about, conjectured about, and commented about."

## Anti-War Protest Set In U.S. Cities Oct. 31

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The "National Peace Action Coalition" says it will hold massive anti-war demonstrations in 31 cities on Oct. 31, three days before the Nov. 3 general elections.

A spokesman said yesterday the rallies and marches will be peaceful, legal and "non-confrontational."

## Nixon Joins Agnew in Praising Rival to GOP Candidate in N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—President Nixon, heading back to the campaign trail in earnest, has joined Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew in voicing kind words for the conservative who hopes to unseat New York's Republican Sen. Charles E. Goodell.

Mr. Nixon, however, stopped short yesterday of endorsing the Conservative Party candidate, James L. Buckley.

When greeted by nearly 1,000 Buckley partisans during a brief stop late yesterday at the Westchester County, N.Y., airport, Mr. Nixon was asked: "Are you for Mr. Buckley?"

"I appreciate the fact he's for me," Mr. Nixon replied.

Pressed to elaborate, the President said: "I'll leave it at that right now."

In Washington, meanwhile, the Senate's top Republican leaders turned out at a fund-raising cocktail party for Sen. Goodell.

Sen. Goodell, whom Mr. Agnew has called a "radical liberal" and a party renegade, puffed happily at his pipe as he greeted the GOP Senate leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania; the Republican Senate whip, Robert F. Griffin of Michigan; the GOP Senate party policy chairman, Gordon Allott of Colorado; six liberal GOP senators, and several other well-wishers.

The affair was at New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller's opulent Washington home. Gov. Rockefeller, who has said that he will do all he can to help Sen. Goodell's fight against Rep. Richard L. Ottinger, a Democrat and Mr. Buckley, did not attend.

Meanwhile, the White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said that Mr. Nixon would make an avowedly political, 15-hour campaign journey Saturday in behalf of Republican candidates in Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Between now and the Nov. 3 balloting, the chief executive is expected to visit half a dozen or more states.

Mr. Nixon returned to the White House after spending a day making "nonpolitical" appearances in Hartford and Stamford, Conn., for GOP candidates for governor, the Senate and the House.

At Stamford, Mr. Nixon made a Columbus Day pitch for the good will of Italian-Americans, dedicating an Italian center and invoking the names of such great Americans of Italian extraction as physicist Enrico Fermi and professional football coach Vince Lombardi.

While he was at it, the President pointed with satisfaction to the mixed ancestries of top GOP candidates in Connecticut—and of his own family.

In a somewhat similar vein, Mr. Nixon set up a White House appointment yesterday with representatives of the Polish-American Congress and another session to discuss foreign affairs with

## Romanian Chief Begins U.S. Visit

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania arrived here today for a two-week visit.

It is the first trip to the United States by a Romanian head of state since World War II.

During the next two weeks, Mr. Ceausescu will address the UN General Assembly during its 25th anniversary session, have talks with President Nixon and discuss possible U.S. investment with leaders of the American business community.

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## Anti-Bombing Security for Federal Sites

### Access Restricted, Patrols Extended

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The government announced today it was tightening security at all federal buildings because of the recent outbreak of explosions and the threat of further violence by militants.

General Services Administrator Robert L. Kunzig, the overseer of all federal buildings, said open access to most federal buildings has been restricted and guards placed on patrol.

Security patrols have been ordered around the clock instead of the customary 8 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Eight Bomb Blasts  
The move came after a day of eight bomb blasts—five in Rochester, N.Y., two in New York City and one in Orlando, Fla.

The explosions, which injured three persons, followed warnings by the revolutionary Weatherman group that it would mount an offensive of terror.

The explosions in Rochester, all the result of dynamite detonations, were directed against a federal and a county office building, two predominantly Negro churches, and the home of a union official.

In New York City, a gunpowder pipebomb exploded in a sidewalk plant outside the New York Hilton Hotel in mid-Manhattan, shattering windows and awakening guests.

In Brooklyn, a "low grade explosive" in a tin can blew up under a fence in front of an old tenement. A policeman said he believed "some kid just wanted to make a loud bang."

Yesterday's bombings brought to 13 the number of bombings in the past week. Others have occurred in California, Illinois and Washington.

Professor Admits Hoax  
BROCKPORT, N.Y., Oct. 13 (UPI)—A Brockport State College speech professor admitted yesterday to a charge of phoning a bomb threat to the university a few hours earlier.

Dr. William Owens, 49, chairman of the speech department, was arrested by state police after the telephone company identified the source of the call, his friend in two days. Sentencing is Friday.

Kunstler Trial Postponed  
TORONTO, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The trial of "Chicago Seven" lawyer William Kunstler was postponed an hour after it opened today when the judge became ill. The trial was postponed until Nov. 30 after Mr. Kunstler had pleaded not guilty to one of two assault charges against him.

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## 12-20 Billion Deficit Seen In U.S. Budget

Rep. Mills' Forecast Cites Revenues Fall

By H. Erich Heinemann

MIAMI BEACH, Oct. 13 (NYT).—The deficit in the U.S. budget will range between \$12 billion and \$20 billion during the fiscal year ending next June 30, according to Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark.

Speaking to the 96th annual convention of the American Bankers Association yesterday, Mr. Mills, who heads the House Ways and Means Committee, asserted that the deficit would fall into this range even if Congress did "everything that the budget requested us to do."

"The revenues estimated when this budget was prepared in the fall of 1969," Mr. Mills said, "have not developed in reality during the calendar year 1970 as we had hoped." He cited lower corporate profits this year as one reason for the decline in the tax take.

### Surplus Projected

When the Nixon administration first published the fiscal 1971 budget it projected a surplus of about \$1 billion, but officials have long since conceded that there was no hope of achieving this.

At a news conference following his address, Rep. Mills made plain that his projection related to the overall, "unified" federal budget, which includes the receipts and expenditures of the massive federal trust funds, such as Social Security.

He said he thought Congress would give the administration all the revenue-raising measures that it had requested, with the possible exception of the proposed tax on lead that is added to gasoline. But then he added that "we may substitute some additional revenue-raising measures, to produce as much revenue as would be involved in that proposal."

## Court Upholds Motto on Coins

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The United States is legally warranted to inscribe its coins and currency with the motto "In God We Trust," a federal appellate court ruled yesterday.

The decision by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth District upheld Judge Lloyd H. Burke in U.S. District Court who refused in 1968 to call a three-judge court to test the phrase's constitutionality.

Stefan Ray Aronow of Woodland, Calif., brought the suit, contending that the phrase violated the Constitution's First Amendment, which says that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof..."

## Manson in Court For Another Murder Charge

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Charles Manson turned his back on a Superior Court judge today and refused to enter a plea to the charge of murdering Los Angeles musician Gary Hinman in July, 1969.

But a police officer turned him around to face Judge Laurence Rittenband and the judge entered a "not guilty" plea on his behalf.

Manson, 35, faced the charge together with Susan Atkins, 22, his co-defendant in the Sharon Tate murder trial.

Another "Manson family" member, Robert Beausoleil, 22, has already been sentenced to death for Mr. Hinman's death.

Police alleged that Beausoleil, Miss Atkins, Manson, Mary Brunner, 26, and Bruce Davis, 26, took part in a weekend of torture to extort an inheritance of \$20,000 from Mr. Hinman.

## Black Militant Angela Davis Seized in N.Y.

UCLA Teacher Sought In Killing of Judge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Angela Davis, black militant sought for murder and kidnapping in the California courtroom shoot-out that killed four persons, was captured in New York City today, the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced.

FBI director Edgar Hoover, announcing Miss Davis's capture at a motel in midtown Manhattan, said she was unarmed and offered no resistance.

Miss Davis, 36, a former instructor at the University of California at Los Angeles, was placed on the FBI's most-wanted fugitive list after Superior Judge Harold Haley, 55, was killed in a gun battle Aug. 7, when convicts appearing in his court attempted to escape.

Murder, Kidnap Charges Miss Davis was arrested on a federal warrant issued Aug. 20 in San Francisco charging her with unlawful flight to avoid prosecution. State authorities had charged her with murder and kidnapping in a warrant issued Aug. 14.

Miss Davis, who usually wore an Afro-style hairdo, was wearing a dark jacket and skirt and a short-haired wig when she was arrested, the FBI said.

In addition to Judge Haley, the shooting resulted in the deaths of two San Quentin convicts and Jonathan P. Jackson, 17, who carried guns that Miss Davis allegedly brought into the courtroom.

Mr. Jackson was Miss Davis's close friend and sometimes served as her bodyguard.

The two convicts killed in the shooting were James McClain, 37, who was charged with stabbing a San Quentin guard, and Arthur Christmas, 27, who was appearing as a witness in McClain's trial.

Arrested with Miss Davis was David Rudolph Poindexter Jr., a



Angela Davis

36-year-old black who has been charged with harboring her.

Mr. Poindexter is reportedly an heir to substantial wealth, the FBI said.

## Peking 'Friendly' To Soviet Envoy

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The new Soviet ambassador to Peking, Vasily Tolstikov, today presented his credentials to the Chinese government in a "friendly atmosphere," Tass said.

The agency said Mr. Tolstikov presented the credentials to Tung Pi-wu, a vice-chairman of the government, and "a conversation marked by a friendly atmosphere" was held between Tolstikov and Pi-wu.

Mr. Tolstikov is the first envoy with full ambassador's rank to take the post in Peking since 1966, when the former ambassador, Sergei Lapin, returned to the Soviet Union because of Sino-Soviet diplomatic acrimony.

Sardinia Tries 23 CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Twenty-three persons, mostly students, went on trial yesterday on charges arising from a stone-throwing incident during Pope Paul VI's visit to Sardinia last spring.

## Army to Act On Complaint Of Racial Bias

Europe HQ Forms 'Flying Squad' Probe

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Gen. James H. Folck, commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe, disclosed today that "flying squads" of Army investigators will soon begin making unannounced checks of company and battalion sized units to insure that there is "no discrimination in this command."

Gen. Folck said that the action was "another step in trying to solve our (racial) problem."

"We don't know if it will work," he said. "It is experimental. I see it as putting teeth in my statement that there will be no discrimination in this command."

The move follows a recent three-week Pentagon investigation of racial conditions among U.S. troop units in Europe. There have been several racial clashes and charges of discrimination by black soldiers.

### Many Complaints

Black troops have complained that a double standard exists within the military in job assignments, promotions and punishment, with blacks getting the worse jobs, fewer promotions and being more severely punished for infractions.

Gen. Folck said at his headquarters here that the investigators making up the "flying squads" will "look at records and see just who did and who did not get promoted. Leaves, passes, privileges, punishment and duty rosters will also be checked," he said.

The investigating squads are to be made up of both officers and enlisted men and they will include ethnic minorities. When an investigation has been completed, the general said, the team will brief the unit commander on its findings.



DO NOT, REPEAT, NOT DISTURB—This bull mastiff, who goes by the improbable name of Bullrook's Black Tiger, lies impassively awaiting his turn to appear at the dog show in Philadelphia. Impassively, but on the job, faithfully guarding Jamie Sharpaugh, 9, his owners' son, who is fraternally and charmingly snoozing by his side.

## Lawyer at Trial Of My Lai GI Says CIA Was Involved

FORT HOOD, Texas, Oct. 13 (UPI).—The attorney for S. Sgt. David Mitchell, 30, charged in the alleged My Lai massacre, said today he can "link" the Central Intelligence Agency with the South Vietnamese hamlet on the day Vietnamese hamlets on the day more than 100 civilians were killed.

Civilian defense attorney Ossie B. Brown said he can "tie all this together" with a witness who will testify when Sgt. Mitchell's court-martial begins.

Mr. Brown said he was prepared to show that the CIA "carried out a systematic program of assassination and elimination of Viet Cong and suspected Viet Cong."

Start of the court-martial was delayed today when Mr. Brown challenged the presence of the senior officer tentatively selected to sit on the jury with two captains and two first lieutenants.

Mr. Brown had asked military Judge George R. Robinson to dismiss Col. Richard G. Trefry because he was appointed to the panel by his commanding officer. Mr. Brown also asked, but was denied a request, that the court subpoena CIA Director Richard Helms and another CIA employee, Evans Parker, to testify about an operation in South Vietnam.

### Calley Trial Set Nov. 16

FT. BENNING, Ga., Oct. 13 (UPI).—A military judge today set Nov. 16 as the date for the twice delayed court-martial of Army Lt. William L. Calley Jr., charged with murdering 102 civilians at My Lai in South Vietnam in 1968. Lt. Calley could get the death penalty if convicted.

## 2 Bombs Damage Rail Line Linking Dublin, Belfast

BELFAST, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Two bomb explosions damaged tracks on the main rail line between Belfast and Dublin today, an army spokesman said.

The spokesman said that "five pounds of explosive appears to have been placed under each of the two tracks." The explosions occurred at 3 a.m. about one mile south of Lurgan, 20 miles from the border of the Irish Republic. A railway spokesman said that damage to the tracks was slight and that trains were running normally.

Meanwhile, authorities reported that British troops fired tear gas at crowds in Londonderry, where about 60 demonstrators hurled Molotov cocktails and stones at soldiers and policemen last night and early today.

### Fog Delays at Only

PARIS, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Some international flights from Orly Airport were canceled and others re-routed because of heavy fog today, airport authorities said.

## Law Catches Up With Police

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—When the new regulations for motorcycle and motor-scooter headgear went into effect here yesterday, a lot of people were caught unprepared, chief among them the Metropolitan Police Department's entire 600-man two-wheeler force.

One of the new regulations requires that all helmets glow in the dark. The police say they have \$16,800 worth of luminous headgear on order, but none has arrived.

So the commanding officer curbed the entire cycle-scooter force from night duty, temporarily.

Officers were busy yesterday sticking reflector tape on both sides of their helmets in a stop-gap measure.

## Democrats Assail Nixon's Veto of Radio-TV Ceiling

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Congressional Democrats said today that President Nixon's veto of a proposed limit on political broadcast campaign spending probably kills the issue for this year. The House and Senate have only a slim chance of overruling Mr. Nixon's action.

About the most the Democrats hoped to salvage from yesterday's veto was the chance to make a political issue out of campaign spending. They leaped at the chance, accusing Mr. Nixon of opting for politics over reform and allowing bankrolled candidates to buy an election.

The bill would have sharply limited how much major candidates could spend on radio and TV campaign advertising. Democratic national chairman Lawrence O'Brien said:

"Mr. Nixon and his political advisers turned thumbs down for only one reason: this law would have stopped the Republican party's campaign to saturate the public airways with paid spot commercials."

In the Senate, where the bill passed 60 to 19, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., predicted a "very, very close" outcome in the effort to produce the two-thirds vote needed to override a presidential veto.

### Vinogradov in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Vladimir Vinogradov, the new Soviet ambassador to Cairo, arrived today. Mr. Vinogradov, a former Soviet deputy foreign minister, succeeded Sergei Vinogradov, no kin, who died in Russia in August.

## Rights Mediators To Hear Asians' Case Against U.K.

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 13 (AP).—The European Commission on Human Rights decided today to hear complaints from 25 Ugandan and Kenyan Asians who, as British passport-holders, charge their rights have been violated by Britain's Commonwealth Immigrants Act.

Nearly all the complainants said they had been arrested when they arrived in Britain because they did not have entry authorization.

Others said British authorities had refused them authorization to rejoin their families already in Britain.

The act prevents Commonwealth immigrants from entering Britain unless they have entry vouchers, which are restricted by a quota system. At the same time, Kenya and Uganda are discouraging Asians from staying in those countries if they have retained their British citizenship instead of taking out Kenyan or Ugandan citizenship.

The British government has argued that the European Convention on Human Rights does not guarantee the right to enter of those in any specific country and that, in any case, all the complainants are now living in Britain.

The commission decided today to seek what it called a "friendly" solution within the framework of the Human Rights Convention.

## 2 French Navy Ships Visiting New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP).—Two vessels of the French fleet docked in New York today to begin a three-day visit.

The anti-aircraft cruiser De Grasse and the destroyer escort Jauréguiberry are scheduled to stay in harbor here until Friday while their officers and crews are feted by French officials and New Yorkers.

### LA CALAVADOS

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## Overshadowed by Midcast

Little Enthusiasm in Evidence  
On Eve of UN's Anniversary

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 13 (UPI)—Ceremonies beginning tomorrow to mark the 25th anniversary of the UN were arousing little more enthusiasm here than the prospect of a picnic in the rain.

The failure of Middle East peace negotiations to materialize and the cooling of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are major factors in the gloomy atmosphere preceding the arrival of about 40 heads of state and government.

Overshadowing the 25th anniversary

UN Guards End  
'Sick Strike'

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 13 (UPI)—An undisciplined strike by UN security guards and telephone operators ended today and the UN returned to work setting up massive security measures for the scores of heads of state arriving for the 25th anniversary session.

The assembly begins work tomorrow and the heads of state will speak during the next 11 days. One of the speakers will be President Nixon.

Nearly a third of the UN guards and more than a half of the telephone operators called in sick yesterday to dramatize demands for more money and better promotion policies. A spokesman said the personnel returned although their grievances have not yet been satisfied and are still being discussed.

Prague, Bonn  
Start Talks  
On Relations

PRAGUE, Oct. 13 (AP)—Czechoslovak and West German Foreign Ministry representatives opened exploratory talks today that could lead to formal negotiations on establishment of diplomatic relations.

Juergen von Althen, the Bonn ministry's political counselor on Polish, Czechoslovak, Hungarian and Yugoslav affairs, conferred at the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry with Jiri Goetz, head of the German Affairs Department.

West German sources described the meeting as the first real contact between two foreign ministries that have no formal relations. Mr. von Althen is here to determine if and when Czechoslovakia wants to start negotiations.

Actual negotiations are not expected for weeks or months, pending completion of the Polish-West German political talks.

## 1938 Pact Is Issue

The main issue of such negotiations between West Germany and Czechoslovakia is an acceptable formula to bury the 1938 Munich Pact by which Hitler seized the Czech Sudetenland. While both sides agree that the Munich Pact is now invalid, Prague has been demanding a statement that it never had any validity.

Mr. von Althen was expected to return to Bonn tomorrow.

Coinciding with Mr. von Althen's arrival last night, Czechoslovakia announced that a top-level East German delegation, headed by President Walter Ulbricht, will visit Prague later this month.

Diplomatic sources said that the East Germans would be here from Oct. 21 to 24. They predicted that Mr. Ulbricht would seek to toughen Czechoslovakia's terms for a settlement with West Germany.

U.S. Sea Captain  
Wins Genoa Prize

GENOA, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The City of Genoa awarded a 5,000,000 lire (\$8,000) Columbus Day prize yesterday to the captain of the first commercial ship to navigate the Northwest Passage.

He promptly handed the money back to help in the relief effort for survivors of the worst contemporary flood in the native city of the discoverer of America.

Capt. Roger A. Steward was given the Christopher Columbus International Communications Prize for shipping the U.S. tanker Manhattan on the Arctic trip last year. The awarding of the prize was among the few Columbus Day celebrations that were not called off in mourning over the flood.

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GOING THROUGH—Motorcyclists work their way through a barricade in a street of Reggio Calabria set up during outbreaks of violence in the southern Italian city.

Reggio Threatens to Secede  
If It Is Not Proclaimed Capital

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Oct. 13 (AP)—Demonstrators tightened their grip on Reggio Calabria today and threatened virtual secession from Italy if the city is not proclaimed capital of the Calabria region.

The warning came amid signs that violence could erupt in Catanzaro, the town designated as capital, if the Italian parliament in Rome withdrew its status.

Students marched in the streets and the Catanzaro city council met in extraordinary session on hearing that Premier Emilio Colombo had called on parliament to review the question of the Calabrian capital.

At stake in the dispute, which stems from the establishment of regions last summer, is not only prestige, but the economic benefits of government jobs and contracts.

Backward Region  
Most regions have only one major city, which became capital, but this backward, deep south region has two major cities—Reggio Calabria, the gateway to Sicily, with 180,000 residents and Catanzaro, a smaller inland city.

In Reggio, demonstrators who have been rioting, burning and setting up barricades for three months, gave no sign of giving up their claim that the rightful capital should be their town.

They reinforced their barricades and twice drove away with rocks a large ferry boat that tried to break the blockade of shipping between this port city and the island of Sicily.

Salvatore Cannizzaro, a building contractor who belongs to the rightist "Action Committee," which has led the virtual insurrection here, declared:

"If Rome decides that Reggio is not to be the capital, then there will not be any more violence. Reggio will simply consider itself an independent area. It will not pay taxes."

"It will not pay for electricity. The only authority we will recognize is our own, that of the barricades."

Meanwhile, the city seemed caught in a tightening web of chaos and economic strangulation. Stores reopened today but shut down again at noon. Some employers, notably in the commerce

and construction industries, stopped paying salaries of employees unable to work. They claimed banks were not extending credit.

As unemployment grew, food prices went up.

Garbage piled up in the city's streets. All schools were closed; they were being used to house policemen, who have been ordered not to counterattack for fear of causing more casualties.

One of the three policemen wounded by gunfire Sunday night remained in critical condition and doctors said he might be paralyzed by a bullet in the neck.

For the third day in a row, Reggio was isolated from the outside world by rail, road and sea.

Across the Messina Strait, in Sicily, 300 rail cars loaded with perishable goods lay stranded. Tourists and other travelers also were stranded in Messina.

Strike Paralyzes  
Italian Treasury,  
Foreign Finance

ROME, Oct. 13 (AP)—Employees of the Italian Treasury struck today, virtually halting the state's national and foreign financial activities.

The strike was launched by the three major labor unions for an indeterminate period. The unions are demanding more pay. High Treasury functionaries and state accounting office officials also went on strike today for more pay.

Although tax and customs offices remained open, most state financial transactions with the exterior were paralyzed.

Meanwhile, hospital employees went back to work today after a 24-hour strike seeking enforcement of work contracts. The workers have called another strike for Saturday through Tuesday.

Workers in private gas companies have called a one-day nationwide strike for Oct. 23.

Italian commercial airline pilots began a 30-hour strike tonight to protest disciplinary measures. The walkout sharply curtailed flights by Alitalia and its domestic counterpart, ATI.

Australia Urges  
Paisley to Drop  
Plans for Visit

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The Australian government has told the Rev. Ian Paisley, the Northern Ireland Protestant leader, that he would be unwelcome in Australia during the visit of Pope Paul VI next month.

Speaking in the federal Parliament, Mr. Gorton said that, contrary to news reports, the government had not made any decision to prevent Mr. Paisley's entry into Australia.

Mr. Paisley was invited to Australia by the International Council for Christian Churches to address Protestant gatherings during the Pope's visit.

Mr. Gorton said that when the government first heard of the possibility of Mr. Paisley visiting Australia, it had instructed the Australian high commissioner's office in London to inform Mr. Paisley that he would not be welcome during the Pope's visit.

Government sources later said that Mr. Gorton's comments could be interpreted as implying that the government would not stop Mr. Paisley entering if he insisted on coming.

VW Will Make  
Prototype Meeting  
U.S. Safety Rules

BONN, Oct. 13 (NYT)—Volkswagen, Europe's largest car exporter to the United States, is developing a prototype safety car that will meet American requirements, the company announced today.

According to Kurt Lotz, chairman of the car is to be developed in cooperation with the National Highway Safety Bureau and Federal Transport Ministry in Bonn.

Mr. Lotz said that the car will be designed so that its occupants do not suffer major injuries in head-on collisions at speeds up to 30 miles an hour.

There were no plans yet to put the safety car into production, he said, but he added that it will influence the design of future Volkswagen models.

Chad Reports  
French Killed  
40 of Rebels11 French Soldiers  
Died in Desert Clash

FORT LAMY, Chad, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Forty rebels from the warlike Toubou tribe, known as the Black Nomads of the Sahara, died in a desert clash with French and Chad government troops in the remote Tibesti region of northern Chad on Sunday, according to a Defense Ministry communiqué issued today.

The French Defense Ministry said in Paris yesterday that 11 French soldiers died in the fighting. Today's Chad statement said 14 soldiers on the government side were wounded, eight of them seriously.

French troops—now totalling about 2,000—have been in this Central African state for two years helping President Francois Tombalbaye fight a rebellion sparked by grievances against the central government's administrative and tax policies.

The Chad statement said army found on the rebels after Sunday's clash showed a new situation had emerged in the north of the country.

It was not known who had furnished the arms carried by the rebels, but some military sources said they were believed to be British-made.

Commander to Return  
In Paris, the French military commander in Chad, Gen. Edouard Cortadellas, left unexpectedly this morning to return to his post.

Gen. Cortadellas, who had been having consultations, had not been due to return to Chad until a later date, informed sources said.

The French government's Chad policy came under fresh criticism today. Following Sunday's action, the far-left United Socialist party and L'Humanité newspaper of the Communist party, both accused the government of following a colonialist policy.

Gen. Paul Stehlin, a centrist member of the French Assembly, asked Defense Minister Michel Debré to publish all available information on the origin of arms used in the ambush and the military situation in Chad.

No Independence?  
The leader of the main opposition movement in Chad, Abba Siddick, said in an interview published in Paris today that the French intervention had shown that Chad did not enjoy real independence.

He told the French newspaper Le Monde that he did not rule out a political solution to the present conflict, insisting on the need for independence and for an end to "mediocre and trivial elements" in the administration.

Mr. Siddick is the secretary-general of the Chad National Liberation Front which was set up in 1966 at a congress in the Sudan and which claims the leading role in the armed struggle against Mr. Tombalbaye.

Mr. Siddick, speaking to Le Monde's correspondent in Algiers, said the rebels were equipped with arms abandoned by the Chad army. He added that there had been "very hard fighting" with the French troops. But he claimed that, if French intervention ended, the rebels would take over.

U.S. to Extend Recognition  
To Leftist Bolivian Regime

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The United States is extending official recognition to the Bolivian government which took power in a coup last week, the State Department announced today.

Under policy set forth by President Nixon, press officer Robert J. McCloskey noted, "the United States will deal with governments as it finds them," although it would prefer that they take power by constitutional processes.

Gen. Juan Jose Torres, a leftist, seized power in Bolivia last Wednesday in a struggle with Gen. Rogelio Miranda, the conservative army chief of staff who had forced President Alfredo Ovando Candia to resign the previous day.

The State Department's announcement said that Washington had concluded that, in diplomatic terms, the question of recognizing

the new regime did not arise and therefore "our relations with Bolivia are continuing."

Exiles to Return  
LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Bolivia's new president, Gen. Torres, yesterday authorized the return to this country of five exiled leftist clergymen but refused readmission to an exiled former president.

The clergymen were a major factor in the series of coups and countercoups of the last week.

The case dates from last July, when a guerrilla group originally organized by the late Ernesto "Che" Guevara began battling government forces in jungles north of La Paz.

The government intensified anti-guerrilla efforts in the region of Teoponte, capturing and killing at least eight guerrillas. Four of these were students at Bolivia's largest university, the Higher University of San Andres.

Students in La Paz demanded that the government return the bodies of the four student guerrillas for funeral ceremonies here. The government refused. Student rioting broke out.

Five leftist clergymen, most of them associated with San Andres University, joined the demonstrations and began a hunger strike in support of student demands.

They were the Rev. Jose Prats, the Rev. Federico Aguilu, the Rev. Mauricio Lafeyre and the Rev. Pedro Negro, all Roman Catholic priests of the Oblate order, and the Rev. Anibal Guzman, a Methodist pastor. All are Bolivians except Father Lafeyre, who is Canadian.

On Sept. 16, the five clergymen were deported to Argentina.

Their expulsion became a major cause of the Bolivian left, which agitated intensely from then on against the government.

Victor Paz Estenssoro, who led a revolution in 1952 against an entrenched military regime and was ousted in 1964, was denied readmission to the country.

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## The Women's Rights Amendment

As far as we have been able to sort out the arguments being made in the Senate against the women's rights amendment, they come down to three basic points. One is that there is no serious discrimination against women and that this whole idea of equal rights is silly. The second is that whatever discrimination may exist can be disposed of to the satisfaction of women under the 14th Amendment's equal-protection clause. The third is that this particular amendment is sloppily drafted and will result in years of litigation until its full meaning is clear.

There is a case now pending before the Supreme Court that seems to us to be a satisfactory answer to the first two arguments. It is not an important case in itself, since it deals with a subject that arises only rarely. But the philosophy that underlies the action of the lower courts is precisely the philosophy that the more thoughtful leaders of the women's rights movement are fighting.

This particular case arose out in Idaho when the parents of a deceased child squabbled over which of them should be appointed administrator of his estate. Like many other states (and the District of Columbia), Idaho has a law that tells judges what classes of persons to prefer in making such appointments. The children of a deceased, for instance, get preference over the parents. But where children (or parents) dispute the appointment the law says "males must be preferred to females."

Any way you look at that law, it discriminates against women because of their sex. And it is not the only such law of its kind on the books. In 11 states, special restrictions are placed on the right of married women to make contracts although not on married men. In five states, a married woman must get the approval of a court before she can establish an independent business. In at least eight states women cannot sign leases until they are 21 although men can sign at 18. In nine states, women are not permitted to mix, sell or dispense alcoholic beverages in public. This ought to be a sufficient catalogue, although there are many more examples, to convince anyone that legal discrimination against women does exist. There is no sense or justice in this kind of discrimination in modern America.

But, say opponents of the proposed amendment, discrimination of this kind can be eliminated under the 14th Amendment's equal-protection clause.

That clause, which says a state cannot deny anyone "equal protection of the laws," is the clause used to strike down all forms of discrimination because of race. Presumably it will now be used to strike down all forms of discrimination because of sex.

The trouble with that argument is that the clause hasn't been and is not being used for that purpose. It took a constitutional amendment to give women the right to vote because the courts said the equal-protection clause did not apply to them. And the discriminations mentioned above are still being upheld in the face of equal-protection objections. Just this spring, the Idaho Supreme Court unanimously upheld that law discriminating against women in the appointment of administrators. It cavalierly waved aside the entire argument, stating that the distinction between men and women was perfectly justified as a means of curtailing litigation over which person the judge should appoint. Although the court's logic would apply equally to a law giving preference, in an inter-racial marriage, to the white parent over the black parent, or to a blue-eyed parent over a brown-eyed parent, such a law would not have a chance of surviving the 14th Amendment's ban against arbitrary distinctions. This law survives, it seems clear to us, only because the Idaho justices, and many other judges, regard any reason, no matter how slender, as sufficient to justify discrimination against women. And that, we think, is sufficient to destroy the otherwise impeccable logic of those who oppose this constitutional amendment on the ground that it is not needed.

This leaves only the third argument against the amendment as it stands before the Senate, the argument that it is imprecise and will breed litigation. It is imprecise, as are almost all of the major clauses of the Constitution, because it must cover more than just one situation. It will breed litigation, as do all the important clauses of the Constitution, because there are many wrongs that need to be righted. Neither charge against it is valid and the fears of its opponents that it will operate to deprive women of special rights seems to us to be largely strawmen. The amendment is needed and it ought to be passed by the Senate.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

(Late yesterday a Senate vote virtually killed the women's rights amendment. Story on Page 1.)

## A Failure of Government

The report of the Commission on Civil Rights adds up to an appalling indictment of the federal establishment, both its politically chosen leadership and its career bureaucracy. At best, enforcement of the major civil-rights laws passed between 1957 and 1968 has been uneven and mediocre. At worst, it has been non-existent.

The commission surveyed the government in its multiple role as employer, buyer of goods and services, financial patron of state and local government, and regulator of railroads, airlines, radio, television and other industries. Wherever it looked, it found the government's performance unsatisfactory.

The Office of Federal Contract Compliance is "grossly understaffed" and patently reluctant to use its authority. It has never terminated a contract or debarred a contractor from further government work because of racial discrimination. Between 1965 and 1970 it referred only eight cases to the Justice Department for litigation.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission relies passively on injured parties to file complaints. It rarely initiates an attack on job bias on its own. Even in processing complaints, the commission until recently took from 16 months to two years to act.

If such passivity has been characteristic of two agencies, specially charged with combating racial discrimination, it is not astonishing that most of the regular departments and commissions have done an even worse job. In only two departments—Justice and Housing—is the official concerned with civil rights at the level of an assistant secretary. In most departments he is a middle-level official with severely circumscribed authority. Veteran bureaucrats, knowing that vigorous enforcement of civil rights is often unpopular with committee chairmen in Congress and with powerful local politicians, try to short-circuit enforcement for fear it will make their particular program "controversial."

As the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, the civil rights commission chairman, has emphasized, this widespread refusal to enforce the law is not a special failure of the Nixon administration. These laws have never been well and systematically enforced, even under President Johnson, who in the Senate and in the White House sponsored most of them. Nevertheless, only President Nixon can now provide the vigorous leadership needed to correct the deep deficiencies which the commission has spotlighted.

If Negroes and other minorities are to achieve genuine equality in American life, government must demonstrate that lawful processes do work and that the majestic promises of the nation's laws can become the reliable realities of everyday life.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Russia Woos France

It is clear from the reception which the French president has received that Moscow is anxious to smooth ruffled French feathers. President Pompidou may not be as enthusiastic, outspoken or as strong-minded a partner as General de Gaulle, but he still stands for national independence and has no intention of leading his country back into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's integrated military command. This in itself would be sufficient reason for Moscow to woo Paris. But the Soviet Union also has to take account of the feelings of its Warsaw Pact partners, some of whom were beginning to be suspicious of the special attention which Moscow was lavishing on West Germany. By demonstrating that it is as anxious to have as good relations with France as

with West Germany, the Kremlin may succeed in allaying Eastern European fears about the possible consequences of a close Soviet-West German relationship.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Vietnam was the first topic discussed [by Mr. Pompidou with the Soviet leaders]. The agreement was naturally obvious as regards the necessity of ending the conflict. Yet Mr. Pompidou told Brezhnev, Kossygin and Podgorny that he was certain of President Nixon's determination to reach a peaceful settlement. He was entitled to say this since the U.S. President dwelt at length on his intentions concerning Southeast Asia in the conversations he had with [Mr. Pompidou] last February.

—From Paris-Jour.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Oct. 14, 1895

LONDON—The arbitrary and unceremonious conduct of the police who operate over the West End of London has, for several years been little short of police tyranny. There is a very strong impression here that an inquiry into the doings of this division would result in sensational revelations of police corruption.

### Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 14, 1920

PARIS—The voyage around the Empire of the Prince of Wales, heir to the British throne, shows that the British nation is still constitutionally sound. The deep and tender interest with which the British public have followed the voyage proves that they love royalty because, to them, the royal family embody the best form of domestic unity and happiness.



## Madness in Their Method

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—The United States and the Soviet Union are formally committed to end the continuing threat of local or possibly global war by pursuing political settlement of the Palestine question but the methods they employ to achieve this sensible and are mad.

Each superpower continues to arm its client states more and more, thus fueling them to build again for a conflict behind the temporary walls of armistice. And each superpower commits more and more of its own might and its own prestige, thus making it less and less easy for either to back down in compromise.

The odd thing is that the Aug. 7 cease-fire has been scrupulously maintained despite the frightening drumbeats of events; charges and countercharges of violations in standstill terms, the Jordanian civil war and its Syrian-Israeli counterpart, and Nasser's death, which agonized the Arab world. But the prospect of what comes after the cease-fire appeals.

Since the fighting ended Israel has reinforced its American support with fresh pledges of aircraft and electronic equipment to counteract Soviet missiles in Egypt. More important was the implied backing of the U.S. Sixth Fleet if the Jordanian fighting got out of hand.

### Limits Obscure

However these things are spelled, their meaning to the Arabs is that the United States is committed to defend Israel's integrity though the limits of that integrity are not defined. Does it extend to the 1967 borders prior to the six-day war? Or to the de facto consequences of that war or to something in between?

For the Egyptians, at any rate, it extends 40 miles from Cairo where the cease-fire zone begins. As new American weapons compensate Israel for lost advantages, this government feels the U.S. is creating a kind of Quemoy-Matsu situation plunk inside Egypt.

Neither the Egyptians nor the Russians are going to move any missiles whatsoever out of the cease-fire zone. They have developed between them an overall air defense plan and intend to complete it. The Russians have promised such equipment as is needed to equalize Israel's American electronic devices.

Despite Washington, the Egyptians insist that no single SAM installation was moved into the forbidden zone after the standstill became effective Aug. 7 although plenty were rushed in just before the time barrier fell. Cairo claims the cease-fire committed Israel and Egypt to use national means of observation to insure against each other's violations but that the United States unilaterally began surveillance for the Israelis.

It is contended here that the first American photos were taken three days after the cease-fire so Washington, having none of its own, had to rely on Israeli earlier photographs for comparison data. When the Egyptians told Washington there were violations on the Israeli side, they say the reply was that American cameras were slanted only at Egypt.

### Cairo's Stand

Cairo's argument is that many SAM sites in the zone are mobile, others are camouflaged and that, with improvement of positions has occurred, no missiles have been

brought in to violate the standstill. No amateur can judge these contradictory assertions.

Both sides are using the shaky cease-fire to prepare for a possible next round of fighting. The Russians have brought inadequate material here to enable a large-scale effort at crossing the Suez Canal but bitter air battles can be imagined.

Right now the Egyptians welcome a continued cease-fire because it avoids casualties while completing the air defense system. But they don't want an open-ended agreement that will endure indefinitely. Meanwhile, Soviet diplomacy has worked to isolate the U.S.-Israel position.

Everything points to a U.S. back-down on the missile issue and renewed pressure on Israel to determine if any kind of political talk can be resumed. But in view of what has been said and done in recent weeks, this would be politically almost as difficult for Washington to contemplate as for the Israeli government to accept.

Therefore, the possibilities of negotiating seem scant, chances of extending the cease-fire period beyond Nov. 5 seem doubtful and the hopes of getting any SAM sites out of the Suez Canal seem nil. There is a lull in the eastern Mediterranean right now, as September echoes fade but, unless Washington and Moscow alter their own approaches to settlement, this will be only the lull before another storm.

## Cold and Cloudy

By Harry Schwartz

NEW YORK.—Premier Kossygin's decision not to attend the United Nations 25th anniversary celebration here this month has emphasized the new deep chill in Soviet-American relations. This past week Moscow and Washington spokesmen have been angrily exchanging cold-war-type accusations as though this were 1950 or 1960 rather than 1970.

Washington's criticism of Soviet missile trickery in the Suez Canal zone is matched by Moscow's effort to brazen its way out of the situation.

There are likely to be heavy costs flowing from this latest demonstration that Moscow's word cannot be trusted. A SALT agreement to end the strategic missile race will now be more difficult. So too will be realization of the Kremlin's dream of getting access to advanced American technology.

And in West Germany, those who oppose the Brandt-Kossygin rapprochement have been strengthened by Washington's disillusioning experience.

Why did Moscow move its missiles toward the Suez Canal although it knew that Israeli and American aerial reconnaissance would soon discover the massive violations of the cease-fire agreement?

One possibility is that Moscow misjudged the Nixon administration's reaction because Soviet observers exaggerated the political turmoil in this country after last spring's explosive campus reaction to Cambodia. Soviet leaders may have thought that domestic pressures on the President to avoid foreign complications are now so great that he would not dare admit he had been deceived by Moscow and Cairo. They may have guessed that Mr. Nixon's need for a peace image in the current congressional campaign would bar any strong reaction to their cynical Suez trickery. If that was Moscow's expectation, it was mistaken.

### Mideast Priority

More fundamentally, however, the latest risks Moscow has taken in Egypt reflect again the high Kremlin priority for its Middle East ambitions. That priority explains the shipment of billions of dollars in Soviet military and economic aid to Egypt and other Soviet-client Arab states since 1955.

A minimum Soviet goal now is to insure that Israel can never again deal so punishing a blow to

renewed pressure on Israel to determine if any kind of political talk can be resumed. But in view of what has been said and done in recent weeks, this would be politically almost as difficult for Washington to contemplate as for the Israeli government to accept.

Therefore, the possibilities of negotiating seem scant, chances of extending the cease-fire period beyond Nov. 5 seem doubtful and the hopes of getting any SAM sites out of the Suez Canal seem nil. There is a lull in the eastern Mediterranean right now, as September echoes fade but, unless Washington and Moscow alter their own approaches to settlement, this will be only the lull before another storm.

Second objective is to force the Israelis out of the Sinai Desert as soon as possible in order to permit the reopening of the Suez Canal. So long as the canal remains closed, heavy additional costs are imposed on the rapidly growing volume of Soviet maritime commerce, including its shipments to North Vietnam. In addition, a closed canal makes it more difficult for Moscow to establish its desired major naval presence in all the world's oceans.

Finally, the Soviet leaders see Egypt as the spearhead of their campaign to penetrate and eventually dominate the entire Arab world, thus filling the power vacuum created by the ending of British, French and Italian colonial sway in the area.

### Accent on Oil

Economically, the Middle East means oil above all else, oil on which Western Europe is heavily dependent. The possibility of Soviet control over all or much of the Middle East's energy supply is a nightmare for Western Europe's political and business leaders, who understand well the vast leverage such control would give the Kremlin.

Such Soviet dreams of future power and domination may well prove unrealistic in the long run. Arab nationalists have no desire to be subjects of Soviet colonies or to have the disposal of their petroleum wealth determined by Moscow's interests. But Kremlin optimism can argue that Egypt's Nasser originally did not anticipate the vast Soviet presence in and influence over his country that existed when he died. The Soviet Union did not violate the standstill agreement lightly nor did it thoughtlessly expose to the world how easily its pledge can be broken. Rather, Moscow is convinced that it is playing for very large stakes as it seeks to use Egypt as an object lesson for all Arabs of the benefits and advantages close association with the Soviet Union can bring. Nasser's death is likely to complicate the situation further because his successors need Soviet aid even more than he did.

## Voters Grope in Fog

## Not on the Ballot

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The foggiest question in this particularly foggy midterm election campaign is what the voters hope to accomplish with their ballots.

Off-year elections are customarily occasions to vote against someone or something. The trouble is that this year the targets of the public ire are not on the ballot. If Jerry Rubin and Bobby Seale were candidates, they would avoid Barry Goldwater and Al Landon what it feels like to be buried by a real landslide.

So would those latter-day Gabriel Heaters on the Council of Economic Advisors, who each month greet the latest news of higher prices and higher unemployment with firm assurances that the economy has "bottomed out."

If the economy had "bottomed out" as often as they proclaimed, it would now be one of the anomalous wonders of the ages, a marvel of non-posterior productivity.

But those men are not running for anything, either. The voters this year are being offered nothing but proxy villains, notably the "radical liberals" Vice-President Agnew is parading across the landscape. Most people seem too preoccupied with their real worldly concern of making ends meet to play "hunt the radiolib" with Mr. Agnew.

### A Tough Game

It's too tough a game: To win you must be capable of believing that the allegation that Senator A raised money for candidate B, who spoke at the dinner of organization C, which gave \$55 to the Panthers' defense fund, proves that Senator A is a teeshrift traitor to flag and country. The strain of selling this kind of logic appears to be telling on Mr. Agnew himself, and as he strives for effect (and headlines), he is crowding dangerously close to the line where people say, "Oh, that character again. What's he saying this time?"

If the voters cannot get at their real targets through the ballot and will not, accept the phony ones the administration is offering them, still they have any heroes they wish to install in office.

The voter interviews that Haynes

Johnson and this reporter have summarized in some detail in the last week are eloquent in their expressions of disillusionment with the whole cast of characters in national politics. Indeed, many voters, along with a number of scholars—are becoming skeptical about the capacity of any leader, even the President, to inspire a nation.

Reporting this view does not mean one accepts it, but it does suggest an answer to the missing dimension of this election—the sense of the voters' goals.

What Walter Lippmann wrote in the spring of 1932, when America was in the grips of the Great Depression, is sadly appropriate now:

"From what source come these unmanly fears that prevail among us, these dark forebodings? It is the doubt whether there exists among the people that trust in each other which is the first condition of intelligent leadership."

Confusion in themselves and conspiracies in other men—that is, tragically, what many Americans see today. And it is what some of their leaders are portraying to them.

For it is also true today, as it was when Lippmann wrote, that the "bewildered" has been "greatly aggravated" by what he said "may truthfully be called the moral apathy of those in high places."

"Those in high places," he said, "are more than the administrators of government bureaus. They are more than the writers of laws. They are the custodians of a nation's ideals, of the beliefs that are the backbone of the nation, of the faith which makes a nation of individuals."

It may be the absence of people talking about that kind of leadership that makes this election seem so empty.

## Letters

### Singing in Berlin

Your reviewer of the Berlin music scene is in over his head when he begins to give voice lessons in a review: more when he uses soprano Edith Mathis as his negative example (Oct. 7).

If he wishes to give faint praise by crediting her with no more than a good voice, that is his privilege. But when he says her jaw wobbles and therefore she will lose her voice, he is out of his element. Further, he is wrong.

The jaw is a problem when it becomes a primary element in the action of singing, when the singer tries to do more than adjust the size of the mouth opening. This is obviously not Miss Mathis's problem.

There is not even agreement that a wobbling jaw is necessarily bad. I have never observed her doing it. But who cares, if the tone is beautiful? We don't get her kind of beauty in every performance.

JAMES DEERE.

### The Arab Refugees

The continuing crisis in the Middle East is due, so the Arab nations say, to the problem of Palestine refugees. This is an absurd notion and totally unacceptable when juxtaposed with relatively recent history. Enforced population transfers took place within Russia since the revolution of 1917, and were given a great boost with the Soviet-German Treaty of August 22, 1939, which stated:

"All German colonies from western territories of the war and White Russia, and all White Russians, Russians, Ruthenians from former Polish territories which now belong to the sphere of influence of the German Reich shall have the right to resettle in territory of the other state."

Of additional people were shifted when Poland was compensated in the west by obtaining a huge slice of German territory.

Additional "transfers" occurred in other parts of Europe as new boundaries were adjusted. And more than 2,500,000 Germans were expelled from the Sudeten region of Czechoslovakia between the end of World War II and the Prague coup d'etat in 1948. Altogether the figure of displaced and dispossessed people in post-World War II Europe was in the vicinity of 12 million. It would seem that they made the necessary and no doubt difficult adjustment and were largely absorbed into their new environment.

Why have the Arab nations been unwilling and unable to aid the Palestine refugees? Or were the refugees simply kept in their camps as a propaganda tool in a long-range anti-Israel and anti-Western game?

M. MAUESCH.

### Homesick in Italy

I write this letter after returning from the center of Florence. Today, a stifling, choking cloud of pollution has settled over the city. I woke up with a headache, have been tired all day, have felt nauseous and on several occasions as if I were going to faint. Being a native New Yorker, this is nothing new for me. Dear WHO: I have a slight case of hay fever and I take antihistamines. Let me help you with your "further studies" of the problem of carbon monoxide pollution. I FEEL LIKE I AM GOING TO DIE! Isn't that enough?

IRIS BROSSARD.

### Quebec Separatists

Vive de Gaulle! The seeds of encouragement which he gratuitously offered to the Quebec Separatists with his "Vive le Québec Libre," certainly fell on fertile ground. (Mrs.) MILDRED G. SCHAEFER, Leavenworth.



WARRIOR AT REST—A Cambodian soldier peers over his shoulder while fishing in a stream near Tang Kank. The town was retaken from the Communists last week.

## U.S. Command Notes Rise In Activity by Enemy in DMZ

SAIGON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The U.S. Command today reported the highest level of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong activity in the Demilitarized Zone in more than a year.

The command issued figures showing that there were 176 instances of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong presence inside the 46-mile-long, six-mile-wide DMZ last week compared with 130 the previous week. The violations were the most in a single week since Sept. 26, 1969, when allied reconnaissance recorded 225, the command said.

Only sporadic incidents were reported in Vietnam today.

In Phnom Penh, Cambodian mil-

itary communiques today reported the battlefronts were quiet.

However, Cambodian troops sweeping northeast of Tang Kank, 62 miles north of Phnom Penh, found evidence today that the North Vietnamese suffered heavy losses in last week's counterattacks after a Cambodian offensive.

The Cambodians reported seizing at least 12 freshly dug graves along trails around Tang Kank.

However, field commanders were reluctant to conclude that North Vietnamese losses were the reason for the current battle-line in the Tang Kank area.

Sixty-nine Communist bodies were found in the area last week. Elsewhere in Cambodia, the military situation was "completely calm" today, the high command in Phnom Penh said.

## Saigon Unit Has Esprit de Corps In War and Love

SAIGON, Oct. 13 (AP)—An elite South Vietnamese Army unit has attacked a National Police post in a battle over a prostitute.

The reconnaissance company of the South Vietnamese 1st Infantry Division, generally regarded as the country's best, attacked the National Police field force compound in Hue last Thursday, killing one policeman and wounding a civilian, it was disclosed today.

The soldiers attacked the police post, military sources reported, because a policeman stationed there had shot and killed a 16-year-old prostitute whose services were favored by the company.

Bombers Stage Raids

U.S. B-52 strategic bombers, protected by a screen of jet fighters, continued saturation bombing raids today against sections of the Ho Chi Minh Trail complex in Laos, military spokesmen said.

In the last five days, the bombers have flown only one strike outside the trail area, against a target in the northern sector of Vietnam, military sources said.

The bombing campaign was aimed at choking off supplies from North Vietnam.

State Funeral for Rapacki

WARSAW, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Adam Rapacki, former Polish foreign minister and architect of the plan for an atom-free zone in central Europe, will be given a state funeral here tomorrow. His body will lie in state in a government palace in central Warsaw for three hours before it is transported to Powazki Cemetery. Mr. Rapacki, 61, died Saturday.

## Stricken Near Moscow

## Soviet Spy Gordon Lonsdale Dies of Heart Attack at 47

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Gordon Lonsdale, the Soviet spy who stole naval secrets from Britain, died in the Russian countryside last week during a mushroom hunting trip, informed sources said today.

The sources said the 47-year-old Lonsdale—whose real name is Konon Trofimovich Molody—suffered a fatal heart attack in a field near Moscow on Friday. They said he will be buried tomorrow, but disclosed no details on the funeral plans.

Lonsdale had lived in almost total obscurity in the Soviet Union since 1964 when Britain swapped him for British businessman, Greville Wynne, imprisoned on Soviet spy charges.

He lived comfortably—although not luxuriously—in a Moscow apartment writing about his adventures as a spy and lecturing members of the Soviet secret police (KGB) on the techniques of espionage.

Soviet Submarine

In his book, "Spy," Lonsdale, born in Toronto and won over to Communism for life as an agent for the Soviet Union.

According to evidence produced at his London trial, however, he was Soviet submarine officer Molody, who slipped ashore in Vancouver, Canada, in 1954, carrying the passport of the real Lonsdale, missing in the Russo-Finnish war. He spent six months in Toronto where he obtained a birth certificate from unsuspecting officials and haunted the area where the real Lonsdale had lived. When he felt he had assimilated enough Lonsdale background he took a bus to the Canadian-American border and walked across the line to the United States.

American intelligence agents believed that once in America, Lonsdale made contact with Col. Rudolf Ivanovich Abel, who was directing the activities of a Soviet spy network in the United States from his Brooklyn headquarters. Abel was later exchanged by the United States for U-2 pilot Gary Francis Powers, held by the Russians.

But he did not remain in the United States. In 1955 Lonsdale was

ordered to London where he took a job as a jukebox vendor and rose to respectability as a stiff-lipped businessman with a comfortable apartment and a safety deposit box. In the box he kept cameras and documents associated with the spy ring he was running at the large Portland naval base, where he lifted British secrets on underwater weapons.

The other members of Lonsdale's gang known as the Portland Spy Ring were not as fortunate.

They were American Communists Peter and Helen Kroger, freed last year after serving eight of a 20-year sentence in exchange for British lecturer Gerald Brooke, and Briton's Ethel Gee and Harry Houghton, who were released last May.

Just how much information the ring amassed before they were

## New Technique For Preserving Heart Valves

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (UPI)—A noted surgeon reports that a new method of preserving heart valves by freezing them may virtually assure a permanent supply of usable heart valves.

Dr. William W. Angell, chief of cardiovascular surgery at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Palo Alto, Calif., said once frozen the valves can be stored in this living state for many months.

Dr. Angell spoke to a gathering of 14,000 surgeons at the 56th annual Clinic Congress of the American College of Surgeons, the largest meeting of its kind ever held.

He said the freezing is done with liquid nitrogen. More than 300 patients have received the thawed-out valve grafts in the last three and a half years with excellent results, he said.

## Episcopal Church In U.S. Admits Women to Unit

HOUSTON, Oct. 13 (NYT)—In a major break with tradition, the 83d triennial convention of the Episcopal Church overwhelmingly agreed yesterday to permit women to serve as fully accredited members of the convention's heretofore all-male House of Deputies.

The seating of 28 women waiting in the corridors of the Saito Houston Coliseum came after the 700 deputies (priests and laymen) balloted approval, with only two negative votes.

The 200-member House of Bishops, meeting separately, approved the action with only a scattering of "no's."

All of the women had been previously selected by their home dioceses to come to Houston. Over the years, many regional diocesan conventions have routinely named women to serve as deputies at home but never at a general convention.



Gordon Lonsdale

caught is still a matter of controversy. They are believed to have supplied the Russians with information about the Holy Loch nuclear submarine base, the British atomic submarine Dreadnought and about aircraft tracking systems.

## Bogus U.S. Officer

At one time Lonsdale took on a third identity, that of a bogus U.S. naval officer named Comdr. Alexander Johnson. By telling British officials that he was an American intelligence agent, he gained some of the many secrets that he transmitted back to Moscow.

Along with the secrets, he sent letters to his wife, Galusha, in Russia, and a copy of one of them was presented in evidence at his 1961 trial.

He described his apartment, where he had access to a swimming pool and two private bars, and lamented the fact that for the eighth year in a row he must miss the celebration of the Bolshevik revolution on Nov. 7.

"Such is life," he wrote. "I know this expression in many languages. I will be 38 shortly. Is there much left?"

Lonsdale was arrested soon after writing this letter and a British court sentenced him to 25 years in prison. He spent three years in prison before being exchanged for Mr. Greville Wynne in 1964.

## Obituaries

## Phil Spitalny Dies at 80; Led an All-Girl Orchestra

MIAMI, Oct. 13 (NYT)—Phil Spitalny, 80, who used to conduct his all-girl orchestra in "The Hour of Charm" on the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System radio networks and in movie theaters, died Sunday, after a long illness.

Surviving is his widow, the former Evelyn Kaye Klein, once his solo violinist.

Mr. Spitalny retired 15 years ago. He last conducted at the Palace Theater in 1955. Since his retirement he had served as a music critic for the Miami Beach Sun and the Miami Beach Reporter, and had promoted the performance of classical music.

Mr. Spitalny used to conduct five shows a day in a theater, besides giving a Sunday broadcast.

"I always did, and still do, believe that women can do everything as well as men," he once said with his Russian accent.

"My mother was a singer and a pianist and as good a musician as my father, who was a violinist—maybe better."

"But I always tell the girls that they have ten strikes against them from the start. For instance, if a man trumpeter cracks a note, nobody says anything. But if a girl does it well, it's just another version of that's-a-woman-driver-for-you."

Mr. Spitalny, a former clarinetist, composed "Madeleine," "Enchanted Forest," "It's You, No One But You," "Save the Last Dance for Me," "The Kiss I Can't Forget" and "Pining for You."

## Born in Odessa

He was born in Odessa, studied at the Odessa Conservatory of Music and toured Russia as a child clarinet prodigy. About 1905 he came to the United States, played with local bands in Cleveland and later directed a 50-piece symphony orchestra in one of the larger movie houses in Boston.

Subsequently he conducted his own orchestra (male) in Cleveland and made a successful debut in New York at the Pennsylvania Hotel about 1930.

During the Depression he disbanded his orchestra and toured the country for six months, auditioning 1,500 girls. He returned to New York with 32 women musicians, making up his first all-girl orchestra.

The group made its stage debut at the Capitol Theater in 1934. Their radio debut followed soon afterward and the "Hour of Charm" was first heard on the air in January of 1935.

## Patriarch Basilios

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 13 (AP)—Patriarch Basilios, 79, the first patriarch of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church since it regained its autonomy from the Egyptian Coptic Church of Alexandria in 1959, died here last night.

## Archbishop McGeough

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Archbishop Joseph McGeough, 67, former papal nuncio to Ireland and earlier apostolic delegate first to Ethiopia and then South Africa, died yesterday after a long illness.

A native New Yorker, the archbishop was educated at the North American College and the Pontifical Lateran University in Rome. He served on the Vatican's Secretariat of State.

## Paul Powell

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 13 (AP)—Secretary of State Paul Powell, 63, a strongman in the Democratic party of this state and a three-time speaker of the Illinois House, died Saturday in Rochester, Minn., where he was an outpatient, at the Mayo Clinic. A successor will be appointed by Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie to serve until January, 1971.

## Spain Labor Law Would Still Bar Unions' Freedom

MADRID, Oct. 13 (AP)—The draft of a Spanish labor law made public today slammed the door on free syndicates (unions) and the right to strike.

The draft—a revision of another made public a year ago—will be discussed by the Cortes for approval starting next Tuesday. Hard debate and some amendments appeared certain.

Though barring free syndicates, this law would permit the creation of separate associations for management, technicians and workers within each professional union. There was no mention of any changes in the right to strike, something forbidden by law since 1939.

The draft said that only one syndicate for each labor branch would be permitted.

The new syndical organization would become more representative and autonomous if the project is passed. Its name would be changed from National Delegation of Syndicates to a National Syndical Organization headed by a cabinet minister named by the head of state.

## Big Pact Exercises In East Germany

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—The biggest maneuvers in the 15-year history of the Warsaw Pact kicked into high gear today with heavy skirmishing by Soviet, East German and Romanian tank and artillery forces.

East German accounts described the opening phase as a major battle developing on a wide front, apparently south of Berlin, with clashes of armored and mechanized units.

East German party leader Walter Ulbricht and Premier Willi Stoph were reported on hand to see the deployment of troops from all seven Pact nations. The commander, the first time an East German was given overall responsibility for such an exercise, was Gen. Heinz Hoffmann, East Germany's defense chief.

"Yes, yes, yes. I assure you BOAC fly 80 jets a week to the USA."

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WHAT BECAME OF RUBY KEELER—Back on Broadway after a 41-year absence, Miss Keeler, right, rehearses with Bob Becker for "No, No Nanette," 35-year-old musical. Busby Berkeley, retired for 35 years, will supervise the show. It opens Jan. 25.

## On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—This is how critics for The New York Times rate the new plays in New York:

"Alice in Wonderland," a staging of the Lewis Carroll classic by André Gregory and the Manhattan Project Company, drew raves from Clive Barnes, who says "Gregory and his company are offering us a nursery tale for a savage nursery. It has fire and beauty. It shows Lewis Carroll, the whimsical mathematician, in need of psychiatric help and in love with a shrewdly twisted adult's view of childhood." Gregory and his company are giving performances Thursday through Sunday at The Extension, 277 Park Ave. South.

"Trelawny of the Wells," a revival of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's play, was also praised by Barnes. "This new American

revival shows it to be a dear, darling and only slightly sentimental play." Rose Trelawny, star of a suburban theater near London in the 1880s, decides to give up the theater and live happily ever after with a rich young man. But a pre-marital indoctrination period in the rich young man's family home proves too much; she runs off to rejoin the company, with her fiancé soon following her. "Pinero is delightful," Barnes says, "in his insights of theater people... all the parts are man-sized and worth doing." Robert Roman staged the revival with settings by David Mitchell, Nancy Duseault, George Bartenieff (as the rich young man's grandfather) and Roman took the lead.

"Conduct Unbecoming," by Barry England (at the Ethel Barrymore Theater), is a "whodunit, why-he-did-it and a

where-it-was-dun of quite unusual interest and quality," says Clive Barnes. Set in the late 1800s in the anteroom of the officers' mess of an Indian Army regiment, the drama focuses on two young subalterns, out from England to join the regiment. "The pattern is familiar," Barnes continues. "It was the subject of innumerable plays or those Hollywood movies, all with C. Aubrey Smith, Victor McLaglen and occasionally Sabu on an elephant... (but) these are not officers and gentlemen but brutalized puppets, with a code of honor rather than a sense of honor. They are, in words of one of the characters, 'serum.' Staged by Val May, the play stars four actors who have been with it since it opened in Bristol, England, a year ago: Paul Jones, Jeremy Clyde, Donald Pickering and Michael Barrington.

By Thomas Quinn Curtis

PARIS, Oct. 13.—The customs-inspector type of critic, having thoroughly frisked Bernard de Costa's "Les Adieux de la Grande-Duchesse," solemnly reports that it contains no detectable meaning and sets it down as hollow stuff. Such critics know the tannage of everything and the value of nothing. Functioning on the same principles, they dismissed in their day Eugene Ionesco's "The Bald Soprano," Boris Vian's "L'Équarissage Pour Tous" and Edward Albee's "The American Dream."

"Les Adieux de la Grande-Duchesse" resembles these one-sided plays. It is, like them, a surrealistic extravaganza that asks for a moratorium on prosaic logic and issues an irresistible invitation to join in the fun.

Its fragile scenario has to do with a predatory dragon of a music teacher who lures a choir boy to her home. Establishing him in residence there, she then engages a sniffling valet to attend her. The boy, symbol of the younger generation, refuses to grow up, retiring to a cradle-like coffin in quest of his lost babyhood, and the failure of the three to draw customers to a reducing parlor they open results in general havoc.

### Sound Track

Jacques Mauclair has produced this fantastic farce brilliantly on the two-by-four stage of the tiny Théâtre de Poche-Montparnasse (which accommodates only 70 spectators). He has ingeniously orchestrated the script with a sound track, accomplishing a wonderful visual humor in the musically accompanied passages.

He himself undertakes the role of the haughty servant, recalling as he arrives in a



Jacques Mauclair directs and stars in "Les Adieux de la Grande-Duchesse."

maxi fur coat the unforgettable Jules Berry, that superb farcical, as the boozing gambler in "Banco."

Tellie Cheitron, the queen to Mauclair's monarch in Ionesco's "The King Dies," is an ideal foil as the snobbish vocal coach. The house roars as she conducts the off-stage philharmonic with refined mannerisms and affected nuances as she coyly spins her web of seduction, and as she goes into a desperate, devil-may-care tango with her wordy butler when her massage institute is faced with bankruptcy.

"Les Adieux de la Grande-Duchesse," though the dunder-heads may worry about pigeonholing it, is an evening of theater to be relished. It maintains its sense of comic stylization and its sense of the amusingly ridiculous throughout its three acts. It never tires and it is unlikely to tire you. Daniel Colas, despite the glitter of the stars, scores as the latter-day Peter Pan.

We have had one-man shows in which actors dress up and make up as famous authors and read from celebrated works. There has been a Benjamin Franklin show, a Charles

Dickens show, an Oscar Wilde show and a Mark Twain show. The other afternoon—as guest of the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas—Miss Nancy Cole provided a Gertrude Stein show.

Miss Cole has performed her Stein program at the Edinburgh festival and on the London stage and it is hoped that she will play a Parisian engagement shortly, for there is an abiding interest in Miss Stein both as a personality and as a literary figure.

A slight brunette with a Zizi Jeanmaire haircut, Miss Cole wisely refrains from attempting

to resemble the stout Miss Stein physically. In reciting selections from the Stein writing, she achieves, however, a portrait of both La Stein and her era.

Most fascinating is the material she has drawn from "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas" with its recollections of Picasso, Matisse, Ford Madox Ford, Miss Toklas herself and the Parisian bohemia of the pre-1914 years. Miss Cole redelivers several of Miss Stein's lectures—one made during a tour of the United States in 1934; another, a radio speech at the time of the liberation of France, enacts bits of a story in "Three Lives" and reads from "The Making of Americans."

More difficult is the concluding passage, a recitation of "The World Is Round" which contains Miss Stein's most quoted line: "A rose is a rose is a rose is a rose." Here one may feel that one prefers Horace, Dante or Swinburne to Stein, but as Miss Cole's is a rounded study, the inclusion of this is necessary, if frakish.

Jacques Martin, a French television favorite, is the headliner of the new Olympia program. He is an expert comedian who, with his attempts on

the violin, droll self-mockery and occasional bluster will remind Americans of Jack Benny. Perhaps he has studied the master. In any case, he fills the second half of the bill to the satisfaction of all, lording over the stage with incomparable aplomb, performing an opera and an operetta with the aid of bearded musical stages and turning preacher, commanding the audience to rise, raise right hand and swear that they will buy all his records.

Gaston Ouvrard, who went on the stage when Mistinguett was still in her teens, returns to the boards closer to 80, though now 80, to render some baroque ballads that must date from the time when Courteline was doing his military service. On opening night at the Olympia, he received an ovation the like of which has not been heard since Lucien Guitry played "Fautou."

The Jole Dancers are on so often and for so long that one wonders if they are maintaining union hours. But Michel Sardou, a youthful crooner, star of the early evening, registers a real hit and his touching tribute to the fallen members of the AEP—and its rousing reception—undoubtedly suggests that anti-Americanism is on the wane.

## Collecting Danish Christmas Plates

By A. E. Pedersen

COPENHAGEN.—Once the Danish upper class gave them to their servants on Christmas Eve. Now American collectors may pay \$100 or more for a choice specimen of the unique Danish Yuleplate plates.

The hand-made, blue-tinted Christmas plates produced by the two largest Danish porcelain works have become one of

the most sought-after items in Copenhagen. Current production is usually sold out within a few weeks after the plates go on sale—Royal Copenhagen's Christmas 1970 plates will be on sale this month, while Bing & Grøndahl's went on sale in July. The plates are so popular that antique shops or old-plate dealers are often hard put to fill a gap in somebody's collection.

A buyer can invest \$4.35 in a Copenhagen shop for a current plate, then sell it a few minutes later to an old-plate specialist at a 40 to 50 percent profit. There is a never ending demand by collectors around the world.

Christmas plates are an old tradition in Denmark, dating back over a century. Then, servants were given a platter of fruit on Christmas Eve. When their employers discovered that they were displaying the plates on their walls, they competed with each other in giving the most distinctive designs. Finally, in 1885, someone convinced Harald Bing, head of the porcelain firm of Bing & Grøndahl, that there might be a market for a specially made Yule plate.

A Skyline  
Mr. Bing played the initial design. Copenhagen's skyline in winter snow and ordered production of 400 plates. Today it would require at least \$2,000 to persuade a fortunate owner to part with Bing's first effort.

Royal Copenhagen followed suit in 1908, and since then, the two porcelain plants have brought out a new plate each year, even during the war years. Today's designs bear a distinct family resemblance to those of half a century ago, and are all produced by hand.

The designers stick to the things that people remember—or think they remember—from their childhood Christmas celebrations. Snow-covered landscapes or country churches, surrounded by snow-covered fields are typical motifs. There is probably more snow on a Christmas plate than can be found on a wintry Danish landscape, where rain and slush are the usual distinguishing features.

A Suggestion  
A Bing & Grøndahl official was horrified at the suggestion that it might be time to bring out a hippy Christmas plate. "Good Lord," he said with a shudder, "we could never dream of anything like that. It would be quite simply ruin all that we have built up in 70 years of Christmas plate production."

The two companies are so sure about the size of their output, but by now the annual production must total a million or more—considerably more than Bing's original 400. About half the output is exported, with the United States the biggest single customer. Making the plates is a year-round business. Next year's designs have been chosen, and by November the porcelain experts will start working on plates that will turn up as Christmas gifts a year later.

Once a buyer has his first plate, he often gets the collecting bug. He buys each new plate as it appears and turns his attention to the older items. "They work backwards," explained Kjeld Jensen, who has an antique shop just off the King's New Square in downtown Copenhagen. "Beginning collectors start by buying the plates that dovetail into their current collections. Thus they're mainly interested in post-war numbers. There's less demand for the older ones."

Mr. Jensen said that buyers often have no real idea of what they want when they come into his store. "A tourist tells me he's interested in old plates, so I ask if he wants to see Bing & Grøndahl or Royal Copenhagen. If he's in doubt, he may say Royal Copenhagen, because the name sounds more official."

But collectors learn. Mr. Jensen admitted that many an American knows more about colors and tints than he does. Bing & Grøndahl has started a new line—Mother's Day plates. People who passed up the initial offer last year, a highly sentimentalized picture of a fop-eared dog and her basketful of pups, are sorry now. That \$5 plate carries a \$150 price tag in any Copenhagen plate shop. On the other hand, the Royal Copenhagen moon landing plate finds few takers.

Once a design is chosen, and the forms prepared, it's usually too late to make a change. Only twice have there been last-minute substitutions. For reasons known only to themselves, the Royal Copenhagen production team substituted one snow-covered landscape for another in 1911. And Z & G made a dramatic, little known switch in 1933.

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Bing & Grøndahl reacted quickly. Forms were broken apart, teams went to work. The result was the royal yacht Dannebrog pictured against a dramatic background of Greenland, ice and snow-covered cliffs.



Royal Copenhagen plate.

plate, he often gets the collecting bug. He buys each new plate as it appears and turns his attention to the older items. "They work backwards," explained Kjeld Jensen, who has an antique shop just off the King's New Square in downtown Copenhagen. "Beginning collectors start by buying the plates that dovetail into their current collections. Thus they're mainly interested in post-war numbers. There's less demand for the older ones."

Mr. Jensen said that buyers often have no real idea of what they want when they come into his store. "A tourist tells me he's interested in old plates, so I ask if he wants to see Bing & Grøndahl or Royal Copenhagen. If he's in doubt, he may say Royal Copenhagen, because the name sounds more official."

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## Senate Group Acts to Clear Bill on Trade

Tentative Pact Would Attach It to Another

By Jan Nugent Pearce

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The Senate Finance Committee voted tentatively today for a package of trade bills after dropping off two liberalizing provisions backed by the administration.

The panel voted 9-3 to attach the trade measure, which would establish import quotas on textiles and shoes, to the Social Security welfare package that is expected to reach the Senate floor after the post-session recess.

Senate Finance Committee chairman Russell Long, D. La., emphasized that the committee could still overturn its tentative decision.

Two Provisions Excluded

Excluded from the trade legislation were administration proposals to defer taxes on imported products and to repeal the American Selling Price (ASP) method of customs valuation on certain chemicals.

These provisions could be reinserted later during closed committee sessions scheduled when the Senate returns.

The Treasury Department and other tax experts were asked for more information on the tax deferral proposal, which will probably be brought before the committee again in its November meetings.

The ASP, which levies high duties on imported chemicals, has been a cause of contention for years. Although U.S. officials agreed to ease using that customs valuation method during trade talks several years ago, Congress has consistently refused to allow it to lapse.

Both the Senate committee bill and the one awaiting floor action in the House contain provisions for potential quotas on a wide variety of imported products.

During the two days of Senate panel hearings, Secretary of State William P. Rogers warned that the House measure was "not in the national interest" and could spark an international trade war.

President Nixon has said he "reluctantly" supports textile quotas, but has warned he will veto the measure if other restrictive quota provisions are included.

But if the trade measure comes to his desk riding piggy-back on the popular Social Security bill, the President might have to modify his stand.

Sources close to the committee also said it was possible that quotas for other specific products might be attached to the bill—either in committee or on the Senate floor.

**House Passes Bank Bill**  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The House passed today a bill giving the Treasury secretary authority to gather information on foreign bank accounts held by U.S. residents and citizens. The bill, passed by the Senate last Friday, now goes to the President, who is expected to sign it into law.

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## Economic Analysis

### Tories Captain Becalmed Economy

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The British economy lies becalmed this fall, a helpless ship that has failed to reach any of the four generally accepted objectives of economic policy.

● Economic growth is virtually nonexistent. Between the second half of 1968 and the first half of 1970, the economy expanded only a little more than 1 percent a year. The 3 percent growth forecast last spring is already belied.

● This has been combined with the worst wage-price inflation in 20 years. The objective of price stability has been crushed by a 6 percent increase in prices and a 12 percent increase in earnings this year.

● Repercussions from chronic industry strikes produced the highest September unemployment figures in 30 years. The 2.7 percent jobless figure is clearly excessive by British full employment standards.

● The balance of payments, while still in comfortable surplus, is well below the peak annual rate of \$1.4 billion at the turn of the year. A figure half that large seems likely for 1970, and as the administrative buttresses are removed, the surplus could quickly shrink more.

Public Resignation

There seems to be a public resignation to the Conservative government's apparent decision to do nothing for the moment to stimulate the economy.

The government's position is that the highest priority must go to the fight against what is seen as an underlying inflationary threat from the wage-price explosion. It is used to be the balance of payments problem that militated against economic expansion. Now it is said to be inflation.

Some government analysts point to the retail trade index as evidence that higher wages are at last producing a consumer spending surge that will spur the economy. The index was 1 percent higher in the period June-to-August than in March - to May, not a very significant gain at an annual rate.

On the other hand, the capital spending outlook is poor. A government survey last week forecast only a 2 to 3 percent rise this year and no growth at all for 1971.

As for exports, government economists are predicting some pickup, based on strong orders in the engineering industries and a stabilization of the U.S. dollar. But projections are distorted by the recent dock strike.

Campaign Pledge

In this uncertain atmosphere, eyes are turned to Anthony Barber, the 50-year-old Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is not so much concerned with steering the economy as with meeting the Conservative party's campaign pledges of cuts in direct and indirect taxation and in government spending.

Some of the details of the expenditure cuts are to be unveiled late this month, although the tax changes are not expected to be

spelled out until the traditional spring budget. However, these changes are not expected to be economically neutral, with tax revenue cuts matched by spending cuts.

Some major economic changes are in store under the Tories, such as reduced state aid to industries and a revised system of agricultural support, shifting the burden from the Treasury to the consumer.

The tax cuts too, it is hoped, will restore a measure of incentive to business and personal enterprise and stimulate the accumulation of savings needed for capital investment. But these measures are all in the nature of long-run change, as are the plans for stabilizing chaotic labor-management relations with new labor laws.

The immediate prospects are far cloudier.

### NATO Rift Opening as U.K. Hits U.S. East-Trade Curbs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS (UPI)—A tougher approach by the Nixon administration in policing sales of strategic goods to Communist countries is causing friction with Britain.

The difficulties have arisen over British attempts to sell computers

to the Soviet Union. British industry sources accuse the Americans of trying to block the sales in the strategic goods coordinating committee of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which meets each week in Paris.

The major contract in dispute is a \$12 million order to International Computer, for two big machines to be used in a high-energy-physics center at Serpukhov, 60 miles south of Moscow. The center houses a large atom smasher.

British industry sources said that the NATO committee had been considering the contract for nine months. U.S. sources said only that the British had been asked to make several drafts of their proposals. They confirmed that tougher general instructions had come from Washington.

The NATO committee, set up 30 years ago, draws up an international embargo list, which is reviewed every two to three years by the 15 member countries—all the NATO countries except Iceland, plus Japan.

All decisions must be made unanimously.

The latest list, which went into effect a year ago, is composed of 50 pages of specifications of products that could be used to aid the Communist war-making process. Among these are high-speed computers.

Political changes in Europe, particularly after Bonn's dramatic overture to the East and the increasing tempo of East-West trade, have called into question the NATO embargo.

But no Western European government, least of all the British, is prepared to pull out of the committee. British Foreign Ministry sources, while playing down the extent of the friction, concede that a problem exists and that pressures for softening the embargo may build up.

The British computer makers, struggling to survive against the competition of U.S. giants, take a much harder line.

They have built up an important market in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and see it challenged by Washington.

They are upset over the need, not only for committee approval but also for the Export Control Office in Washington to flash the green light. Many of the big American-built computers contain American components. For this reason, Washington demands the right to approve a sale.

British industry sources charge the American administrators with long, competitively damaging delays in granting approval.

Heated debate has sometimes broken out at the weekly committee meetings, according to informants.

Three months ago, these informants said, the British delegate threatened to veto all American proposals for sales to Communist countries if the American delegate refused to approve a \$4 million British computer sale to the Soviet Automatic Processing Organization.

**Gramco Selling Spanish Fund**

LONDON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Gramco Management, the mutual fund real estate group, confirmed today it has agreed to sell its 50 percent ownership of its Spanish subsidiary to its partner, Banco Atlantico de Madrid, for \$850,000.

The Spanish branch, called Organizacion Gramco, owns the Gramco Iberia Fund, which Gramco deputy chairman Pierre Salinger said "the reason for our selling Organizacion Gramco is that we felt we should protect the Spanish investors in Gramco Iberia, and the sales force of the fund, from repercussions which might occur as a result of the action Gramco was compelled to take in suspending sales and redemptions of both the USIF Real Estate Fund and the Italian fund, the United States-Risks 50-50 fund."

Gramco Management's investment in the Spanish company, which has 100 percent ownership of Gramco Iberia, was \$550,000, Mr. Salinger said.

**Blonde Model Stars At U.K. Auto Show**

LONDON, Oct. 13—A topless blonde model stole the limelight at today's press preview of Britain's motor show.

As hordes of photographers hovered around waiting for the first show of nudity, a US-born blonde on a sports car whispered "Will this help?" and peeled off her bikini top.

Most of the automobiles on display had already been unveiled at last month's Paris auto show, or represented face-lifts of existing lines.

In all, there are 38 British manufacturers and representatives from 14 other nations exhibiting at this year's show, which runs until Oct. 24 at Park Court.

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## Monsanto Co. Profits Plunge By 47 Percent

U.S. Paper Companies Show 3d-Quarter Falls

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13.—Monsanto Co. today reported a 47 percent drop in net profits for the third quarter of the year, citing the combined pressures of reduced volume and lower prices in fiber operations. Total revenues were up 1 percent in the quarter.

Monsanto president Edward J. Book said the "mounting impact of the automobile strike" has reduced demand for "many" products. He also noted start-up costs on new facilities and the sluggishness in the U.S. economy.

For the first nine months of the year, profits fell 24 percent on a 2.3 percent gain in revenue.

**Monsanto**

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	466.89	461.51
Profits (millions)...	10.98	20.66
Per Share	0.28	0.57
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	1,503.0	1,469.4
Profits (millions)...	69.95	91.67
Per Share	1.97	2.60

**International Paper**

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—International Paper reported today profits in the third quarter of the year were down 45 percent, despite a 2 percent revenue gain.

The company said the basic economic conditions which caused decreased demand and increased costs in the third quarter are continuing into the fourth. Paper and paper packaging operations, which were strong in the first half, were hit during the third quarter, resulting in substantial curtailment of output.

In the first nine months of the year, net dropped 18 percent on a 3.5 percent revenue gain.

**International Paper**

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	450.5	442.4
Profits (millions)...	14.17	25.60
Per Share	0.31	0.58
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	1,355.2	1,308.4
Profits (millions)...	67.35	81.90
Per Share	1.51	1.84

Other U.S. paper companies reporting lower quarterly earnings include:

**Kimberly-Clark Corp.**

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	215.0	204.0
Profits (millions)...	7.3	11.4
Per Share	0.31	0.49
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	668.0	623.0
Profits (millions)...	33.6	37.2
Per Share	1.44	1.75

**St. Regis Paper**

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	214.6	222.3
Profits (millions)...	7.04	8.99
Per Share	0.50	0.66
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	656.4	659.6
Profits (millions)...	23.35	28.72
Per Share	1.85	2.10

● Nine month 1970 net includes a \$2.53 million extraordinary gain from the sale of the firm's interest in Tennessee River Pulp and Paper.

**Allied Mills**

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	92.7	81.7
Profits (millions)...	1.94	2.74
Per Share	0.71	0.88
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	269.0	262.0
Profits (millions)...	8.09	10.57
Per Share	3.27	4.27

**A.O. Smith Corp.**

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	99.0	79.2
Profits (millions)...	1.20	2.66
Per Share	0.49	1.06
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	327.7	260.2
Profits (millions)...	8.09	10.57
Per Share	3.27	4.27

**Jumatics Engine**

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	98.6	97.9
Profits (millions)...	3.3	4.0
Per Share	0.56	0.67
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	332.9	306.2
Profits (millions)...	15.12	13.99
Per Share	2.48	2.31

**Crowell-Collier & MacMillan**

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	114.7	113.8
Profits (millions)...	4.30	6.80
Per Share	0.31	0.68
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	298.4	281.9
Profits (millions)...	6.40	13.4
Per Share	0.45	0.48

**National Biscuit Co.**

	1970	1969
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	223.7	185.2
Profits (millions)...	9.10	7.91
Per Share	0.68	0.58
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	633.9	570.5
Profits (millions)...	28.90	27.26
Per Share	2.11	2.00

## N.Y. Prices, Volume Continue to Sag

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Prices the New York Stock Exchange slumped today for the fourth straight day as investors displayed wariness over earnings trends and some worry over the outlook for the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.18 to 780.06. This blue-chip indicator has pulled back 23 1/2 in one week.

The Dow industrials spent virtually all of the last four trading days in minus territory. During this period, the market moved through

a corrective phase that saw considerable profit-taking, as well as some loss-taking.

The Dow Jones transportation average backedtracked for its sixth straight session today. Just two weeks ago—to illustrate the rapidly changing tone of the stock market—this average flashed the confirmation signals, as interpreted by the venerable Dow theory, for a new bull market.

A block trader reported today that institutions were engaged in "some discreet buying," but said he detected no pell-mell rush to buy

because of "uncertainty over economic conditions."

Volume figures were not calculated to turn stockbrokers into yacht buyers—9.5 million shares today against 8.57 million yesterday—the slowest trading day in nearly two months. The daily average was 14.42 million shares in September.

Standard & Poor's 500 eased 0.11 today to close at 84.08 and the NYSE index was off 0.10 at 45.95, still well off its 45.86 low of the day.

**Gold's Glitter**

Gold's glittered as the Big Board's outstanding group, reflecting the highest free market price in London for almost a year. Dome Mining rose 1 1/4 to 62 1/4, while Campbell Red Lake Mines climbed 1 to 29 1/4.

Among the glimmers, International Business Machines added 1 3/4 to 282, Texas Instruments gained 2 3/8 to 77 7/8.

Gains of a point or better appeared in Burroughs, Control Data, Xerox and National Cash Register. Polaroid and Corning Glass Works each dropped, to 72 3/8 and 152 1/2 respectively.

In the oil sector, Royal Dutch rose 1 1/2 to 47 1/2, Amstar Hess climbed to 38 3/4 and Apollo Oil added 1 3/8 to 31 3/4. Natamex, a speculative favorite that dropped 9 7/8 last week, improved by 1 1/8, to 54 5/8, on the active list.

**Brewer Falls**

Rheingold, down 5/8 to 21 5/8, made a 1970 low for the third straight session amid Wall Street conjecture that the beer company's latest quarterly profits would be flat—or substantially unchanged from year-ago results.

The biggest percentage losers among all common stocks were American Export Industries, down 1 5/8 to 12 1/2, and Walter Kidde, off 2 1/2 to 23 1/2.

American Export indicated a decline in third-quarter profits. Walter Kidde was the subject of basically negative comments in an analysis appearing in the Wall Street Journal.

**Amex Easing**

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished slightly lower in light trading. The Amex index eased 0.01 to 22.53 and declined advances 448 to 238. Turnover was about 27 million shares.

Universal Marion, in process of liquidation, was up 3 3/8 to 23 3/8. Book value of the shares is put at \$28.

## 'Real' Growth of U.S. Economy Seen Showing Quarterly Gain

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Well-placed government officials believe that preliminary third-quarter figures to be released later this week will show U.S. real growth accelerated to an annual rate of about 1 percent, or slightly above the 0.8 percent expansion in the Gross National Product scored in the second quarter.

The officials said the preliminary estimates will show virtually no change in the rate of inflation, as measured by the overall price deflator, from the 4.3 percent increase for the second quarter.

The General Motors strike cut some \$3 billion from the nation's output in annual rate terms during the quarter, representing 0.2 percent of the current GNP total, the officials said.

The officials estimate the strike may have bitten a whole point off the Federal Reserve's industrial production index, which now stands at 169 percent of its 1957-59 base.

## Major Producers Fall in Line With U.S. Steel Price Cutting

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (UPI)—

Price reductions for some types of steel sheets were all but assured of industry acceptance yesterday when Bethlehem Steel Corp., the nation's second-largest producer, announced a series of moves closely matching those of U.S. Steel, the industry giant.

The U.S. Steel formula would give reductions ranging from about 4.5 percent to 6 percent on certain types of cold-rolled sheet, an important category used to make automobiles, appliances, and similar consumer products.

It would not apply to some categories of "secondary" flat-rolled steels, which are relatively inexpensive. Hot- and cold-rolled coils were eliminated from the "secondary" category.

**Cadmium Cuts**

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—American Smelting and Refining, Anaconda, and Noranda Mines announced today a 50-cent-a-pound cut in the price of cadmium, to \$2.75 a pound.

**BankAmerica Net Rises 6%**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—BankAmerica Corp., parent of the world's largest bank, reported today a 6.5 percent rise in net operating income for the first nine months of the year, with indicated third-quarter net up 6.6 percent.

Operating net rose to \$117.18 million, or \$3.41 a share, from \$110.07 million, or \$3.21 a share, in the 1969 period. Taking into consideration the results of securities transactions, profits jumped 8.4 percent to \$117.59 million from \$108.47 million.

Third-quarter totals were unavailable, but a comparison of nine-month to six-month figures shows pre-securities-transaction profits of \$43.88 million, up from \$41.18 million.

Total assets at Bank of America rose a sharp 14.5 percent to \$24.77 billion as of Sept. 30, from \$21.63 billion, with loans outstanding at \$15.1 billion, up from \$14.16 billion.

**European Gold Price Sets New 11-Mo. High**

LONDON, Oct. 13 (UPI)—A reviving interest in gold again pushed the free market price of the metal up, to close at \$37.425 an ounce here today, the highest level in 11 months. The price yesterday was \$37.19.

Dealers both here and in Zurich, the two principal markets, were divided on the significance of the higher level. Some in London saw the rise as a market quirk, a gain that could just as easily become a loss, while Zurich found the increase more solidly based.

The last time gold sold higher than today's price was on Nov. 19, 1969, when it was \$37.77 in a declining market following 12 months at well above \$40.

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Bankhaus Fiermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	Banque de Bruxelles S.A.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque Lambert S.C.S. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Banque de l'Union Parisienne C.F.C.B. Bayerische Gemeindebank Girozentrale Bayerische Vereinsbank	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Banque Nationale de Paris Banque Rothschild Baring Brothers & Co., Limited Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.	Banque Jordan S.A. Banque de Neufville, Schlimmberger, Mallet Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. Bayerische Staatsbank Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
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Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Creditanstalt — Bankverein	Commerzbank International S.A. Crédit Commercial de France S.A.	Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Banque S.A. Crédit Lyonnais Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Limd
The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd. The Deitec Banking Corporation	Den Danske Landmandsbank Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse	Richard Daus & Co. Delbrück & Co. Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank — FNCB Eurosecurities S.A.
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— 1970 — Stocks and						Sis.	Net						— 1970 — Stocks and						Sis.	Net						— 1970 — Stocks and						Sis.	Net											
High Low Div. In \$						100s.	First High Low Last Ch'ge						High Low Div. In \$						100s.	First High Low Last Ch'ge						High Low Div. In \$						100s.	First High Low Last Ch'ge											

(Continued on next page)

October 14, 1970

## 8 1/2% Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1970

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

BANKHAUS H. AUFFHAUSER  
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WESTFALENBANK  
Aktiengesellschaft

### Mid-day Indicated Prices

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NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:				
Commodity and unit	Tues.	Yest.	Year ago	
FOODS				
Wheat, 2 red bush	\$2.09½	\$1.87		
Wheat 2, hard a.e.f. bu.	\$2.07½	1.82		
Corn, 2 yellow bu.	1.89	1.47		
Oats 2 white bu.	1.25	.89½		
Rye 2 Western a.e.f. bu.	1.82	1.38½		
Corn Acra. lb.	.38½¢			
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	.57½	.44½		
FIBRILES				
Prinathco 68-80 38½ yd.	1.81½	1.61½		
METALS				
Steel billets (Pitts.) ton	109.00	98.00		
Iron 2, Fordy Piths. ton	74.50	69.00		
Steel scrap No. 1 heavy Pitts.	43.44	42.34		
Lend. steel 20	241.15	191½		
Copper elec. lb.	60.61½	52½		
Tin (Strait.) lb.	1.72	1.65½		
Zinc, 50 lb. bag	24.5	24.5		
Silver N.Y. oz.	1.71½	1.62½		
COMMODITY LISTINGS				
Moody's index (these 100)	409.2	406.5		
Dec. 11, 1931				
Nominal. + Asked				
NEW YORK FUTURES				
World sugar No. 11	31.87	31.87	31.84-85	
May '31 3.84, July '31 3.87, b. Sept. '31 3.87				
Dec. 11, 1931	31.82	31.82	31.84-85	
Wool tops: Closed. No sales.				
Wool, new: Closed. No sales.				
Dec. 11, 1931	30.86	30.86	30.86	
Jan. '31 31.05, July '31 31.38, Sept. '31 31.73				
Dec. 11, 1931, March '32 31.32				
Jan. '32 31.62, May '32 31.95, July '32 32.28				
Jan. '32, March '32 32.50, May '32 32.83, July '32 33.16				
Dec. 11 32.50, Sept. '32 32.80, Oct. '32 32.90				
Orange juice (frozen concentrated):				
Nov. 37.90, Dec. 38.05, Jan. '33 38.15				
March '33 38.15, May '33 38.35, July '33 38.15				
Potatoes: Nov. 2.50, March '33 2.71, April '33 2.58, May '33 2.71				
Silver: Oct. 171.80, Dec. 172.30, Jan. '33 171.70, March '33 171.70, May '33 172.00, July '33 172.00, Sept. '33 172.30, Nov. '33 172.30, Dec. '33 172.30				
COTTON				
Open High Low Close				
Dec.	26.81	26.79	26.81 26.97	+31
Jan.	27.00	26.98	27.00 27.00	+31
May	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Oct.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Nov.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Dec.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Jan.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
May	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Oct.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Nov.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Dec.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Jan.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
May	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Oct.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Nov.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Dec.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Jan.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
May	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Oct.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Nov.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Dec.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Jan.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
May	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Oct.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Nov.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Dec.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Jan.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
May	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Oct.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Nov.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Dec.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Jan.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
May	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Oct.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Nov.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Dec.	28.31	28.29	28.31 28.31	+31
Jan.	28.3			

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**October 14, 1970**

## WHERE TO STAY

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1

PEANUTS  
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Next year's world championship for the Bermuda Bowl, to be played in May in Taipei, Taiwan, will be contested by six teams, more than ever before.

The composition of four of the teams, representing the North American, South American, European and Far Eastern zones, is not yet known. One of the others is the Dallas Aces, competing as defending champions and thus giving the United States two teams for the first time.

The sixth team will represent Australia, claiming its rights as an independent zone for the first time.

Their representatives will be Tim Seres, Dick Cummings, Denis Howard and Rodol Smilde, all of Sydney, and Jim and Norma Borin of Melbourne.

The formidable Australian team twice defeated a strong United States team that toured Australia and Asia last February. On the diagrammed deal the Australians gained by careful cardplay in one room and imaginative bidding in the other.

As shown in the diagram, East responded one no-trump, a forcing bid in his style, which did not permit a two-level response with such a hand. Borin, as South, made a cunning pass. He emerged with his spade bid on the next round at the four-level when West thought he had closed the bidding with four hearts.

West preserved to five hearts, but Mrs. Borin, as North, tried five spades and East doubled. In five spades doubled, South could not hope for more than nine tricks.

Borin ruffed the heart lead, drew trumps and ducked a club to East's nine. Another heart lead was ruffed, and dummy

was entered with a club to the ace for a third heart ruff. The declarer then gave up the lead by playing his last club, forcing the defense to open up diamonds or concede a ruff-and-discard.

West won the club lead and played the diamond jack. When East captured the queen with the king he had to give a ruff-and-discard in his turn or establish South's diamond ten. In this way, South escaped for down two, a loss of 300.

**NORTH**  
♠ 6542  
♥ J53  
♦ Q75  
♣ A87

**EAST**  
♠ 83  
♥ AKQ108642  
♦ 97  
♣ J9

**SOUTH**  
♠ AKQJ1097  
♥ —  
♦ 1062  
♣ 1042

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:  
West North East South  
1 ♥ Pass 1 N.T. Pass  
4 ♥ Pass 4 ♣  
5 ♥ 5 ♣ Dbl. Pass  
Pass Pass  
West led the heart king.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

P	O	M	P	D	I	P	S	E	W
A	L	I	E	I	D	E	A	T	R
R	E	A	D	N	E	L	L	U	N
C	O	L	D	C	O	M	F	O	R
S	I	D	E	A	L	I	D	E	A
A	R	R	S	U	E	R	S	I	N
B	E	E	S	R	O	O	T	S	K
I	N	G	E	R	S	N	A	I	R
N	E	U	T	E	R	A	G	I	T
C	L	I	C	H	E	R	O	N	E
A	C	H	O	E	T	R	E	P	O
S	E	E	N	O	S	L	O	T	T
A	D	D	E	D	S	O	L	S	A

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SELOU  
BYGAC  
CAFRIB  
TERRAY

THE [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] IN THE [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MAJOR WALTZ GOITER MADMAN  
Answer: What the cow who ate up all the grass was—A LAWN "MOOER"

BOOKS

THE CONQUEST OF THE INCAS

By John Hemming. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 500 pp. Illustrated. \$12.50.

Reviewed by J. H. Plumb

TO Bernal Diaz looking down on the great Aztec city of Mexico, after its conquest by Cortés, it all seemed like a dream, like a story from a medieval romance. By comparison, Pizarro's conquest of Peru was even more amazing, more miraculous. Sixty-two horsemen and 100 foot soldiers conquered the great Andean kingdom of the Incas that stretched from southern Colombia to central Chile—a kingdom whose citadels were perched on almost inaccessible mountains, the most difficult terrain in the world outside the Himalayas. Furthermore, the Inca empire was efficiently organized and the Incas could and did raise tens of thousands of warriors with ease. In less than two years, this empire was destroyed—utterly and completely—save for a tiny independent enclave at Vilcabamba on the inhospitable fringe of the Amazon basin, under Titi Cusi Inca. At first glance, Pizarro's conquest appears to be the result of incredible luck; at the second, it begins to wear the air of inevitability, for the Incas were split by civil war and hated by their subject people.

The great merit of John Hemming's fascinating book is that he keeps all the complex issues to the fore. It is so easy, writing of Pizarro, to allow the extravagant narrative to dominate the book—the capture of the Inca, the room full of gold, the murder of Cuzco, the rebellion of Manco Inca, the incredible defense of Cuzco where 190 Spaniards defeated thousands of Incas who controlled the massive fortress that towers above the city; the rebellion defeated only to be followed by fratricidal warfare in which conquistador killed conquistador—all these events, so well, so dramatically recorded, can obliterate the deeper wonder of the conquest and the deeper horror of its results. John Hemming sacrifices the full dramatic intensity of this story in order to explore the world of the Incas and the tangled issues which its capture brought to trouble the conscience of the Spanish court. Consequently this book is slower moving than it might have been, but more majestic and more profound. To say that it replaces "The Conquest of Peru" would be absurd, but it is worthy to stand by the side of Prescott's masterpiece. Hemming does have, however, the advantage of a century of scholarship and exploration.

Why did the Spaniards triumph so easily with scarcely the loss of a man or horse? Largely, almost entirely, because the Spaniards and their motives were incomprehensible to the Inca and his advisers. One can admit that the empire had been bitterly divided by recent civil war, that many tribes hated subjection to the Incas and so welcomed the Spaniards. But that does not explain why the Inca never allowed his troops to attack or why he walked so innocently into so obvious a trap, or why, when captured, he took no steps to mobilize the resources of his people, but merely poured gold into the laps of the conquistadors and expected them to go. The Inca could not conceive that the Spaniards intended to capture and colonize his empire: Their motive to him were as alien as their horses and their arms. It was this total bewilderment combined with frightful tactical inferiority that brought about the rapid defeat of one of the most remarkable primitive empires mankind has known.

And havoc and terror is what the Spaniards went on creating for the next 300 years. One fact must be faced: The band of conquistadors led by Pizarro must have been iron men of courage, but they were both evil and heartless, even by the standards of their own time: they were, unlike Cortés, motivated almost solely by greed. Once in control, their system of tribute became quite appalling harsh.

And conditions in the coca plantations, in the silver and mercury mines were terrible: They ate up Indians like some demon god. Add to these horrors the vicious killing European diseases, to which the Indians had not immunity, and it is not surprising that the Indian population may have declined by 7 million within 50 years of the Conquest. Sensitive Spanish observers felt that the Indians might vanish altogether, and they could not help but compare the flourishing state of the Indians under Inca rulers with the desolation which they saw. When a troubled administration in Spain attempted to impose drastic new laws to protect the Indian from the colonists' worst excesses, they rebelled and talked of independence.

True, it was a harsh age: The lot of the serfs in Europe was grievous; that of the miners worse. But even by the standards of that time, the conquistadors were brutal and evil men—a fact which their damnable courage should not obscure. Certainly Hemming does not hide their brutalities. He has written a junk, as well as an exciting book.

Author of "The Death of the Past," G. H. Plumb is a professor of modern English history at Christ College, Cambridge. He wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

**ACROSS**

1 Kashmir people  
6 U. S. jurist  
9 Weigens  
13 On the other hand  
14 Pronoun  
16 Sound of thunder  
17 Hypocritical  
20 Get new bedding  
22 Ventilate  
23 Soot  
24 Modified  
25 Dear  
26 Certain felons  
29 snail  
32 Spanish hero  
33 Printing style: Abbr.  
36 Equivalent of a miss  
37 Divinity degrees  
38 Money: Slang  
39 City in Italy  
40 Ruby or Sandra  
41 Author of "Almayer's Folly"  
42 Toothlike formation  
45 Affirmative

**DOWN**

1 English lawyer: Abbr.  
2 American author  
3 French composer  
4 Stadium sections  
5 Hint  
6 Cheap dives  
7 Polly, to Tom Sawyer  
8 Parts of cens.  
9 Process of grooving  
10 High area of a cathedral: Var.

11 Item in a Paris bakery  
12 Momentum  
13 Alderfly  
15 Meshed fabrics  
21 River to the Seine  
24 Black cuckoos  
25 Catatrix  
26 Girl's name  
27 Puts back  
29 Music group  
31 Take turns  
34 Wings  
35 Boys  
37 Boys or snap  
38 Doctrine expounded by Leibnitz  
40 Full of impurities  
41 Girl's name  
43 McKuen and  
44 Suffered from mosquito bites  
46 Shilling components  
47 Greeting  
48 Press, radio, etc.  
51 Farm unit  
52 Carriage  
53 Scottish island  
54 Greek letters  
56 Detroit-based union: Abbr.

هكذا من الليل

# McNally Slams Reds; Orioles One Away From Winning Series

By Joseph Durso  
BALTIMORE, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Dave McNally hit a grand slam home run and pitched the Baltimore Orioles to a 9-3 victory over the Cincinnati Reds today, putting



GOOD HITTING PITCHER—Dave McNally became first pitcher in Series history to hit grand slam.

## 1st Series Slam by Hurler Pitcher's 4-Run Homer Even Amazes His Son

By Murray Chass  
BALTIMORE, Oct. 13 (UPI)—If Dave McNally surprised the Cincinnati Reds by hitting a grand slam home run today, think what he did to a 7-year-old youngster who took the day off from his second grade classes in suburban Ridewater to be at the game.

The 7-year-old is Jeff McNally, and he was certain his father was not capable of doing what he did in the sixth inning of the third game of the World Series.

"We play baseball in the backyard at home quite a lot and Jeff knows I can't hit," the elder McNally said after becoming the first pitcher in Series history to hit a grand slam. "Every time I get a hit in a game, when I come home he says, man, that was something."

It's just possible that the pitcher's latest hit, a 325-foot drive into the left-field stands off Wayne Granger, left young Jeff speechless because it certainly did strange things to his father.

"My head was ringing so badly from the crowd noise when I was running around the bases," he said. "That I didn't know what I was doing. When I got to the dugout, the guys said all kinds of things, but I was so excited I don't know what they said. I don't know what I said either. I was just yelling."

Dave Johnson, the Orioles second baseman who is one of McNally's regular golfing partners, was ecstatic about the home run, but he was rational enough to remember what he told the right-handed slugger. "It looks like he threw it right where you were swinging," Johnson needed McNally.

Actually, that might not have been too far from the truth because McNally swung at Granger's two pitches, sharp sinkers, and missed badly. "After that I didn't want to ball out," the pitcher explained. "I just wanted to make contact so I wouldn't strike out."

Granger, at the same time, was trying to get McNally to swing at another strike, but, according to Johnny Bench, the Reds' catcher, the pitch "just took off" and wound up belt high which is where McNally swung.

It wasn't his first grand slam home—he hit one against Oakland's Chuck Dobson in 1968—and it wasn't even his first Series home—he hit a two-run shot against Jerry Koosman in last year's fifth game.

"All pitchers work on their hitting, but we have more fun than work," said the Billings, Mont., native who will be 28 later this month. "All we usually get to hit against in batting practice is a coach."

According to Johnson, though, McNally is underrated as a hitter. "He's got a good swing, and he can connect when the pitch is in there," the second baseman said. "He's got more power than any person in the world. He'll get out there and pitch when he has nothing and stay out there and win. A lot of guys when they don't have good stuff don't want to pitch. But when he doesn't have good stuff he wants to pitch even harder until he gets his stuff."

The catcher went on to explain that McNally didn't have good control or good rotation on his curve, which usually is his best pitch, and got away with it, allowing nine singles. He even escaped the disastrous fate that usually struck left-handers who pitched against the Reds this season.

"I know they have a good record against left-handers," McNally said, "but I can't throw with my right arm so I had to use my left."

McNally's grand slam home run was the first in the history of the World Series. It was the third straight victory of the Series for the Orioles and their 17th straight since Sept. 19, when the Cleveland Indians defeated them, 4-3, after they already had clinched the Eastern Division title of the American League.

The Baltimore heroes came in all sizes and shapes, starting with McNally, a 28-year-old left-hander from Billings, Mont. His home run was the 12th with the bases loaded in the 57 World Series played since 1903, but the first ever hit by a pitcher.

He unloaded it off Wayne Granger with two outs in the sixth inning and the Orioles already in front, 4-1. They were there because of the work of three other home run heroes: Don Buford who hit a home run, Frank Robinson, who contributed two singles and a home run, and Brooks Robinson, who hit two doubles and gave another virtuoso performance at third base.

As a result, the Orioles put the National League champions behind a stable eight-ball. No team in baseball history ever lost the first three games of a Series and survived. In fact, only five teams have ever lost the first two games and made it, and even those odds were lengthened by the Orioles' devastating job this afternoon.

The Orioles now can complete their sweep—and gain some measure of revenge for their loss to the New York Mets last October—by taking tomorrow's game here. The pitchers will be Jim Palmer for Baltimore and Gary Nolan for Cincinnati who opened the Series last Saturday.

"Every mistake we made they hit out of the park," lamented Sparky Anderson, the manager of the confounded Redlegs.

He saluted the Orioles as "a great defensive team" but clung to the belief that the Reds were still "the best club in baseball."

His admiration for the Orioles' glove work probably increased, along with his frustration, in the first half of the first inning. Memorial Stadium was packed with

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a crowd of \$1,773 who had paid as much as \$15 a seat, and the Reds started with a rush.

Pete Rose hit McNally's first pitch past second base for a single and Bob Tolan bunted the next pitch up the third-base line for another single. Then McNally worked to a count of two balls and no strikes on Tony Perez, and was in trouble.

But then the Reds started hitting the ball in the general direction of Brooks Robinson and all was lost. Perez bounced a hopper behind third base, where Brooks grabbed it, stepped on the bag and fired to first for a double play. Then John Bench hit a line drive toward left field, but Robinson colored that and the inning suddenly was over.

The worst was yet to come for the Reds, though. In the bottom of the inning, they had to pitch to Brooks with the bases loaded and two down, and they received a two-run homer that he hit with his bat as well as with his glove.

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The Orioles filled the bases on a leadoff walk to Don Buford, a two-out hit-and-run single to right by Frank Robinson and a walk to Paul Blair.

This brought the 33-year-old Brooks Robinson to the plate. The Reds' pitcher was Tony Cline, a 30-year-old right-hander promoted from the bullpen during the epidemic of pitching injuries this summer. In 19 regular season starts, he had yet to complete a game.

The confrontation lasted only three pitches. Robinson lined one into the alley in left-center for a double, two runs scored and the Orioles were off and galloping.

Cincinnati came back with a run in the second. With one down, Hal McRae singled and then took second while Robinson was making a fine play on Tommy Helms' grounder. When Dave Concepcion followed with a line drive single to right, McRae turned third and headed home while Frank Robinson uncorked a strong, true throw to the plate. But the ball skipped past Andy Eckbarren and the Orioles' lead was cut to 2-1.

After that, it was all Baltimore. In the third inning, Frank Robinson bombed a two-out home run over the outfield fence. Until today's game, Frank had gone 0-for-nine in the Series. Two innings later, Buford pulled one over the right field fence and now it was 4-1.

The explosive sixth inning opened with a fly to deep center by Frank Robinson and a single to left by Paul Blair. That was the end for Cline, who was replaced by Granger, a major league pitcher who had pitched in the National League this season with 35 "saves."

This time, though, Granger was not even able to save a bright memory from his brief appearance. The irrepressible Brooks Robinson lined his first pitch off the left-field fence for a double and Dave

Johnson drew an intentional walk to load the bases.

There was a full while Granger struck out Eckbarren for the second out. But then he went to two balls and two strikes on McNally, who said later:

"I just wanted not to strike out. He threw me a fastball about belt high and I hit it good."

He hit it good, all right—a solid drive into the 310 seats in the left field for four runs.

The rest of it was excess, including the two Cincinnati runs in the seventh built on a single by McRae. Concepcion's second out on a sacrifice fly, and singles by pinch-hitter Woody Woodward and Pete Rose.

The Orioles scored their final run in the seventh when Boog Powell walked. Frank Robinson

scored last season with a 24.2 average and seventh in assists with 68. Jo Jo White had a fine rookie season in the backstop, but he returned from National Guard service.

**BUFFALO BRAVES**  
Dolph Schayes, who had outstanding success as a player and later as a coach with the Philadelphia 76ers, has returned to coaching and has teamed with Eddie Donovan, the master builder and former general manager of the Knicks, to put together a respectable team, considering the limitations of having to create a club out of the expansion draft.

The Braves will be strongest in the backcourt with Mike Davis, obtained in a trade with the Baltimore Bullets, and Dick Garrett, a surprise pick in the expansion draft from Los Angeles. The Braves have a host of former Knicks—Don May, Bill Hosket, Nate Bowman, Fred Crawford and Ed Bryant. Donovan is high on the team's No. 1 draft pick, Cornell Warner of Jackson State, 6-7.

**NEW YORK KNICKS**  
It was New York's season from the 18-game winning streak that started in October to the championship in seven games over Los Angeles. Red Holzman was the coach of the year; Willis Reed, the captain, the league's most valuable player. Walt Frazier was top vote-getter on the league's all-defensive team. Dave DeBusschere was named best defensive forward.

Reed, described "as the heart and soul" of the Knicks, averaged 21.7 points and 13.9 rebounds and set up plays while also starring on defense. New York will have better support for him at center with the return of Jackson, sidelined all of last season with a back injury that appears cured, and Eddie Masi, a 6-9 235-pounder, the rookie of the year last season at Allentown, Pa., in the Eastern League.

**PHILADELPHIA 76ERS**  
Jack Ramsay is no longer in the dual role of coach and general manager. He chose to coach, which he does very well. The 76ers' offense continues to center round Billy Cunningham, who finished fourth in scoring with a 26.1 average in addition to grabbing 11.01 rebounds. New faces up front will include Al Henry, the 6-9 No. 1 pick from Wisconsin, and Dennis Awtry, 6-9, from Santa Clara.

**ATLANTA HAWKS**  
The Hawks may be in the toughest division with the Baltimore Bullets to contend with, but Richie Guerin, the Atlanta coach, seems to have the personnel to cope with Baltimore.

The Hawks, the winners in the Western Division last season, have Joe Caldwell and Bill Bridges back at forward and Walt Bellamy in the middle. With Maravich to go with Lou Hudson, Walt Hazzard and John Vallely, the No. 2 draft pick from the University of Cal-

ifornia, Los Angeles, the Hawks have a wealth of backcourt talent.

**BALTIMORE BULLETS**  
The Bullets' style of play is the fast break, powered by the board control of Wes Unseld and Gus Johnson. With realignment, Baltimore's running style will be typical of the division, because Cincinnati, the Atlanta coach, and Cousy, the Cincinnati coach, have always been advocates of the fast break.

Basically, the Bullets count on Unseld, a strong, quick, agile 245-pound center; the exciting dribbling and scoring of Earl Monroe, and Johnson's board strength. In addition, Jack Marin is a fine outside shooter, who averaged 18.7 points last season, and Fred Carter showed some surprising scoring, averaging 14.1 points against the Knicks in the playoffs last season. George Johnson, a 7-footer from Stephen F. Austin, the No. 1 draft pick, will back up Unseld.

**CINCINNATI ROYALS**  
Cousy learned during his years with the Celtics that "the name of the game is defense." He spent most of last season trying to surround himself with speedy players, who fit into his style of play—pressure defense and a fluid fast break.

The Royals rid themselves of Jerry Lucas (to San Francisco) and



MEETING OF MINDS—Orioles manager Earl Weaver, on left, and Reds' skipper Sparky Anderson talk things over before game.

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